







**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1959**

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**The Medical Officer of Health  
Public Health Dept.,  
The Guildhall,  
Swansea.**

**Tel No. Swansea 50821**



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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the County Borough of Swansea.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1959 on the lines indicated in Circular 1/60 (Wales), dated 8th January, 1960.

#### Statistics.

The population of the town has increased by 900 to 164,200. During the year the natural increase was 752. The population has been gradually increasing since 1955, and based on the present trend we should soon be reaching the pre-war level of 165,000.

The number of live births 2,731 was slightly higher than last year 2,706 and, while there was no significant difference in the rate of 16.7 per 1,000 population, it is slightly higher than 16.5 per 1,000 population - the rate for England and Wales.

It is pleasing to note a reduction in the number of stillbirths from 82 to 71, and the rate of 0.43 per 1,000 population is the lowest since 1956. The rate per 1,000 total and live stillbirths is 25.3 compared with 20.7 for England and Wales.

Infant deaths numbered 66 in comparison with 77 for the previous year, and the rate of 24 per 1,000 live births is the lowest recorded, which, although higher than that of England and Wales 22 per 1,000 live births, must surely be a source of gratification for all who are concerned with the M.&C.W. services. However, it is with regret that I have to report three maternal deaths, giving a rate of 1.07 per 1,000 total births, compared with 0.38 for England and Wales.

The number of deaths at all ages was 1,979 and that for the previous year 2,055. The rate for 1959 12.5 per 1,000 population, is higher than that for England and Wales which is 11.6 per 1,000 population.

The number who died from pulmonary tuberculosis was 21 and from non-pulmonary tuberculosis 3, a total of 24 persons and, although this is higher than that for the previous year when it was 16, nevertheless there has been a great reduction compared with pre-war and immediate post-war figures.

72 males and 8 females died from cancer of the lung and bronchus, a total of 80, whereas in the previous year 63 died from this disease.

#### Infectious Diseases.

There were no serious problems in this field during the year and it is gratifying to record no case of diphtheria for the eleventh year. I should also like to mention that the case of poliomyelitis was really imported. Other than this, we have now had two years free of this crippling and distressing disease.

#### Maternity and Child Welfare.

It is pleasant to record an increase in the number of children attending the infant welfare centres together with an increase in total attendances, more particularly as the shortage of health visitors doesn't permit the routine visiting of infants. There was a slight decrease in the number of mothers attending ante-natal clinics.



I regret to say that priority dental work for mothers and young children is inadequate in volume and, as far as I am able to judge, will continue to be so, unless we are able to recruit staff. This can easily be done by paying salaries commensurate with those that the dental practitioner earns in his own practice. However, if this were done, it would upset the whole salary structure of local government. Sad to say, the problem is as simple as that. Meanwhile, thousands of young children have no dental treatment and it is conceivable that, in the foreseeable future, children of 13 and 14 years will have full dentures.

#### Midwifery Service.

The Part II Training School was transferred to 36 Lion Street and accommodates the Tutor, one midwife and four pupils.

During the year, the service experienced many difficulties due primarily to staffing problems.

The maternity "Flying Squad" was transferred to the Welsh Regional Hospital Board with effect from March. The local authority was responsible for its organisation from its inception during the war years and it had been instrumental in saving the lives of well over a hundred mothers. The reason for its transfer to the Board at this stage was the retirement of the Sister Tutor from whose residence the service had been organised.

#### Health Visiting.

Once more one has to refer to the grave and persistent shortage of trained staff. The number employed has been well below the establishment since the introduction of the Act, and we have had little opportunity of putting into practice the recommendations of the Working Party Report. Consideration was, however, given to the question of sponsoring students and, at the time of writing, the Council has approved that two should be sponsored. This is most encouraging and I hope that we will be able to recruit health visitors by this arrangement.

#### District Nursing.

The happy relationship between the patient, doctor, and nurse continues and the service works very efficiently.

#### Vaccination and Immunisation.

Our diphtheria immunity rate (59.7%) for children under 15 remains higher than the national figure BUT I CANNOT SUFFICIENTLY EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF INCREASING THIS RATE TO AT LEAST 75%.

The number of children under one year of age protected by vaccination against smallpox is improving. Consideration will have to be given, in due course, when staff permits, to improving our re-vaccination figures for children about to enter school.

#### Ambulance Service.

The volume of out-patient traffic continues to increase and, while this method of treatment is appreciated by the patients and enables the hospital to increase their turnover, it has caused a considerable strain on the service at peak periods. In an endeavour to alleviate this, the Committee has agreed to the purchase of two additional ambulances and these will be in service during 1960.

## Prevention of Illness Care & After-Care.

### Tuberculosis.

The incidence of tuberculosis is the lowest recorded with 87 cases notified in comparison with 126 in the previous year. It is hoped that this decrease will continue since local authorities are now making every endeavour to provide better environmental conditions. The introduction of B.C.G. vaccination scheme in 1953 may now be having some effect. During the year the Minister indicated that he was prepared to approve the extension of B.C.G. arrangements as follows:-

- (i) to children of 14 years of age and upwards who are still at school, and also to students attending further educational establishments;
- (ii) where it would be convenient for vaccination to be offered to a whole school class, children in the class who were 13 years of age could be included.

We were able to give effect to (ii) above immediately but no action has yet been taken in respect of (i) since it will be necessary to employ more professional staff for this purpose.

### Chiropody.

The Minister issued a Circular (44/59) on the 21st April advising local authorities on the various ways in which a chiropody service may be provided and inviting proposals for the provision of this service as a part of their arrangements for the prevention of illness under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946. The circular has been considered by the Health Committee and proposals are being prepared for submission to the Ministry.

### Yellow Fever Vaccination.

Circular 19/59 (Wales) issued on the 25th June asked local authorities to indicate whether they would be prepared to provide a Yellow Fever Vaccination Service in the future and, if so, to suggest a Centre where this service could be given. The service would not be confined to residents of this authority.

The Council resolved that it would be prepared to provide such a Centre and join in the scheme if so required. At the time of writing, the scheme is in operation.

### Domestic Help Service.

Closely related to and in strong support of the other services to the sick and needy is the Home Help Service which does much to ease the difficulties and hardships of the sick.

Many patients have been nursed at home, and many elderly people continue to enjoy their own fireside rather than a Home for the Aged, because of this service.

The service is a popular one and, because of this, a most difficult one to administer. The number of home helps available is limited, the demand is increasing and, as a result, hard decisions have to be made.



### Mental Health Service.

The Mental Health Act 1959 came into force in July. The act is the dawn of a new hope for the mentally ill. It has brought legislation into line with modern thought and, in future, mental illness will be treated in similar manner to other illnesses.

It has not been necessary to await the passing of the Act to ask local health authorities to expand and re-organise their services. Circular 9/59 reminded local authorities of the emphasis given by the Royal Commission to the re-orientation necessary in the Mental Health Services towards care in the community, and a number of fields in which this expansion was considered possible were mentioned.

### National Assistance Act, 1948.

#### Welfare Services.

The context contains an exhaustive account of the various welfare services provided by the department. Where possible the elderly and physically handicapped have been kept at home by making use of the domiciliary services.

Minor alterations were made to some of the Homes for the Aged.

The Welsh Board of Health had approved the provision of a purpose-built Home for 60 persons at Penlan, and the Borough Architect's Department were busy at the end of the year preparing estimates and bills of quantities prior to inviting a tender. At the time of writing this report, a tender has been accepted and site works commenced.

One of our biggest projects for some considerable time was practically completed at the end of the year. I refer to the building of the new Blind Workshops which will allow 60 blind persons and 30 disabled persons to be employed.

At the time of writing this report, the Workshops has been opened and is functioning smoothly.

No person was compulsorily removed under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

### Acknowledgements.

It gives me great pleasure to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their generous support and encouragement during the year.

I would also like to thank my Chief Officer colleagues for their continued co-operation, and in particular to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and the Borough Water Engineer for contributing reports in respect of the environmental services provided by the authority.

I must also record my appreciation to my medical colleagues the consultants and general practitioners for their help and understanding; and last but not least I wish to offer my thanks and warm appreciation to all members of the staff for their wholehearted assistance throughout a most arduous year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

E.B. MEYRICK.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Constitution 1959/1960.

His Worship the Mayor,  
Councillor W. George, J.P.\*

Chairman - Alderman D.F. Bevan\*  
Vice-Chairman - Councillor A.L. Reed\*

Alderman W. Evans

Councillor Mrs. R. Cross\*

" R. Gronow\*

" F.A. Gorst\*

" Mrs. E. Jones\*

" A.H. Jones\*

" P.W. Park

" Mrs. M. Hathaway

" C.H. Thomas

" A. Morgan\*

" D.M. Williams

" H.F. Strawford\*

" W.G. Williams

\* Members of the Standing Sub-Committee



## SECTION II.

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA.

#### Public Health Officers.

##### Medical Officer of Health.

E.B. Meyrick, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

##### Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

D.E. Donald, M.B., Ch.B., (Glasgow), D.P.H.

##### Lay Administrative Officer.

S.F. Fisher

##### Medical Staff.

##### Whole-time Assistant Medical Officers.

R.G. Richards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M.R. Davies, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

G.J. Lowe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

E.G. Jennings, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.A., M.D. (Resigned 22.11.59)

M.A. Tait, M.B., Ch.B.

M. Williams, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H.

J.K. Jones, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H. (Resigned 31.8.59)

##### Part-time Assistant Medical Officers.

G.N. Ellis, M.B., B.S.

##### Consultants.

Chest Physician - T.W. Davies, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
Gynaecologist - Vyvyan Davies, M.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.  
D.R.C.O.G.  
Ophthalmologist - F.G. Hibbert, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.  
Orthopaedic Surgeons - G.D. Rowley, B.Sc., M.B., M.C.  
Mervyn Evans, F.R.C.S.  
Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeons - C.P. Robinson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.  
J. Crowther, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.  
Paediatrician - R.T. Jenkins, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.  
Psychiatrist - G. Crosse, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

##### Dental Staff - Whole-time.

Principal School Dental Surgeon - H.N. Tiplady, L.D.S. (Retired 13.10.59.)  
- J.F. Herbert, L.D.S. (From 13.10.59)  
Assistant Dental Surgeons - Mrs. K.W.L. Hambury, L.D.S., R.C.S.  
H. Care, L.D.S., R.C.S.

##### Dental Attendants.

Mrs. V.E. Anthony  
Miss M. Ellis  
Miss V.M. Little

Miss M. Parker  
Miss M.E. Phillips

Consulting Veterinary Surgeon.

D.E. Pugh, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst.

Stanley Dixon, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.S.

Public Health Inspection.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

D.F. Jones, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Certificate.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

D.H. Jones, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Certificate.

Food Preparation Officer.

W. Strawbridge, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Certificate.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors.

O.G. Davies, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Certificate.

I.J. Lambe, " " " " "

R.D. Thomas, " " " " "

R.E. Thomas, " " " " "

R.L. Davies " " " " "

D.J. Williams " " " " "

J.W.J. Griffiths " " " " "

J.K. Jones " (Deceased 23.1.59)

R.G. Kirby " " " " "

G. Phillips " " " " "

F.R. Bray " (Appointed 9.4.59)

W.G. Thomas " ( " 17.6.59)

F.B. Fisher " ( " 17.12.59)

Slum Clearance Assistant.

D. Havard

Driver/Disinfector

J. Harris (Retired - 18.3.59)

S.R. McCullum (Appointed - 28.3.59)

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse.

Mrs. M.E.I. Richards, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.

Chief Assistant Health Visitor and School Nurse.

Miss E.K.M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.

Twenty-nine full-time Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss N.L. Allen	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Orth. Cert.	
Miss E.A. Davies	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss G.M. Davies	S.R.N., C.M.B., (Pt. 1), H.V. Cert., T.A.	
Mrs. J. George	S.R.N., C.M.B., (Pt. 1), H.V. Cert.	
Mrs. G.A. Ellis	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss C. Exall	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss E. Griffiths	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Mrs. A.M. Hamlett	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss R.M. Hardinge	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss C.J. James	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss B.M. John	S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Mrs. G.O.J. Davies	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss E. Knapp	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Mrs. M.C. Lias	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Mrs. N.B. Llewellyn	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss F.E. Morris	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss G.E. Oakley	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss E.M. Rees	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss E. Richards	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Mrs. E.C.A. Roberts	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Mrs. M.G. Roberts	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss M. Thomas	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss M. Walters	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss M. Williams	S.R.N., S.C.M., T.C. Cert., H.V. Cert.	
Miss E. Evans	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Miss C. Selby	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	
Mrs. E.E. Matthews	S.R.N., H.V. Cert.	(Appointed 7.1.59)
Miss M.M. Evans	S.R.N., C.M.B., (Pt. 1), H.V. Cert.	(Appointed 6.7.59)
Miss M. Davies	S.R.N., S.C.M.	Resigned 12.4.59.

Clinic Nurses.

Miss M.M. Griffiths	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Pt. 1) (Resigned 13.10.59.)	
Miss C.M.S. Hybart	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	(Resigned 30.6.59)
Mrs. G. Davies	S.R.N.	
Miss B.J.G. Halling	S.R.N.	
Mrs. M.D. Hughes	S.R.N.	
Miss E. Lloyd	S.R.N.	
Miss G.E. Thomas	S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A. Cert.	
Mrs. P.E. Thomas	S.R.N.	
Miss E.O. Pierce	S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.C.N.	
Miss A. Probert	S.R.N., O.N.D.	
Miss P. Evans	S.R.N.,	(Appointed 8.6.59)
Mrs. J.M. McNiff	S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Resigned 2.2.59)

Nursing Assistants.

Miss I.D. Ackland, S.E.A.N.  
Mrs. B. Richards

Orthopaedic Staff.

Miss C.V. Thurston, M.C.S.P., Orthopaedic Cert.

Assistant Orthopaedic Nurses.

Miss B.A. Tuok, M.C.S.P., Orthopaedic Cert.  
Miss M.P. Weaver, M.C.S.P., Orthopaedic Cert.



Municipal Midwifery Service.

Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

G.N. Ellis, M.B., B.S.

Lay Supervisor of Midwives.

Miss M.A. Arthur, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwifery Teacher.

Mrs. R.J. Ratcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Retired 28.3.59)  
Miss E. Hillman S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 28.5.59)

Full-time District Midwives.

Mrs. A.M. Bidmead	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. E. Bradley	S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Retired 23.12.59)
Mrs. L. Bevan	S.C.M.	
Miss M.E. Deacon	S.C.M.	
Miss W. Dunlop	S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Resigned 31.3.59)
Mrs. M. Edwards	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. T. Eustis	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Miss V.G. Evens	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. M.E. Griffiths	S.C.M.	(Retired 28.11.59)
Mrs. F.S.N. Humphreys	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. B.A. Lowell	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. L.M. Morgan	S.C.M.	
Mrs. M.C. Price	S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Resigned 4.1.59)
Miss M. Davies	S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Appointed 1.4.59)
Mrs. G. Evans	S.R.N., S.C.M.	( " 1.7.59)
Miss B.M. Thomas	S.C.M.	
Miss H.A. Thomas	R.M.N., S.C.M.	

District Nursing Service.

Superintendent District Nurse.

Miss I.M. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Deputy Superintendent District Nurse.

Miss E. Bamford, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Full-time District Nurses.

Mrs. B.A. Abraham	S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.N.	
Miss A.B.A. Collins	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., M.T.D.	
Mr. L.J. Coupland	S.R.N., Q.N.	(Transferred to Duly Authorised Officer)
Mrs. E.E. Evans	S.R.N.	
Mrs. M.H.E. Rees	S.R.N., Q.N.	
Miss D.A. Hughes	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Miss M.A. James	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Miss A.M. Jones	S.R.N., Q.N.	(Resigned 14.2.59)
Mrs. B.S. Jones	S.R.N., S.C.M. (Pt. 1), Q.N.	
Mrs. E.B.F.A. Jones	S.R.N., Q.N.	
Mrs. F.I. Jones	S.R.N., Q.N.	
Miss I.M. King	S.R.N., R.F.N.	
Mrs. F.M. Lewis	S.C.M.	
Mrs. P.M. Phelps	S.R.N., Q.N.	(Resigned 31.1.59)
Mrs. P.G. Prangle	S.R.N.	
Mrs. E.O. Rowsell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Mrs. M.E. Ridler	S.R.N.	
Miss G.M.N. Price	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Miss M. Rees	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Miss R. Cuff	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	(Appointed 1.1.59)
Miss E. Daniel	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	(Appointed 1.3.59)
Mrs. E.E. Smith	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	( " 10.5.59)
Mrs. H.E. Thomas	S.R.N.	

Four Temporary Part-time Relief Nurses.

Mental Health Services.

T.O. Hughes, D.M.A.	Supervising and Authorised Officer.	(Resigned 28.2.59)
Miss G.M. John, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.	Supervising and Authorised Officer.	
L.J. Coupland, S.R.N., Q.N.	Supervising and Authorised Officer.	(Appointed 14.12.59)
G.A. Hoskins	Assistant Mental Health Supervisor.	
A.J. Penhorwood	Superintendent - Industrial Centre.	
Miss G. Evans	Superintendent - Occupation Centre.	
Miss M.T. Hynam	Assistant Superintendent, Occupation Centre.	
Mrs. F.M. Birohenough	do.	do.
Miss A. Booker	do.	do.
Mrs. G. Evans	do.	do. (Appointed 7.9.59)
K.J. Johnson, S.R.N.	Assistant Superintendent, Industrial Centre.	
G.V. Bridgeman	do.	do.
J.E. Williams	do.	do.

Residential Accommodation - Homes for Aged and Infirm.

W. Powell	-	Warden
Miss L. Griffiths	-	Warden, Female Homes.
Miss V. Griffiths	-	Handicraft Instructress.

Welfare Officer.

C. Fisher	(Resigned 9.8.59)
B. Bevan	(Appointed 31.12.59)

Blind Welfare Officer.

Mrs. P.M. Fisher, B.A.	(Resigned 18.7.59)
Miss M.M. Holt	(Appointed 3.8.59)

Administrative and Clerical.

Assistant Lay Administrative Officer.

J.H. Smith, A.C.C.S., A.I.S.W.

Administrative Assistants.

Combined Health and School Health Service	-	F. Thomas, D.M.A.
Welfare	-	J.D. Evans
General Health	-	S.G. Williams
Finance	-	H.G. Austin

Clerks.

T.B. Bevan - Transferred to Welfare Officer  
Miss E. Crabbe  
D.W. Davies  
Miss D.L. Davies  
Miss M.H. Davies  
Miss K. Eaton  
Miss B.M. Evans  
Miss V.M. Evans  
Miss G. Fowler  
R.E. Grey  
K. Harrison  
Mrs. A.M. Harry  
A.L. Lodge  
T.J. Hopkin  
Miss E. Jones  
G.T. Jones  
F.H. Kent  
Miss E.G. Luff  
Miss R. Pallett  
Miss B.M. Pascoe  
J.G. Phillips  
H. Powell  
J. Price  
Miss P. Ronan (Resigned 26.6.59)  
Miss L.M. Taylor  
Miss N. Thomas  
C.E. West  
A.H. Wooles  
Miss A. Yonge (Resigned 14.8.59)  
Miss E.O. Davies ( " 14.2.59)  
P. Maris  
P. Roe  
N. Lodwick (Returned from H.M. Forces 21.12.59)  
P.F. Davies  
Miss E.P. MacNair (Appointed 23.3.59)  
Miss J.C.B. Davies ( " 10.8.59)  
Miss V. Thomas ( " 15.10.59)

Stenographers.

Miss G. Bevan Miss R.H. Webb  
Miss R.R. Cole Miss A.E. Williams  
Miss J. Owen (Resigned 22.7.59) Mrs. J. Jones (Temporary)  
Miss R.A. Davies (Appointed 23.7.59)

Storekeeper.

H.J. Irwin

Speech Therapists.

Mrs. J. Lewis  
Miss J. Sheppard (Resigned 2.5.59)  
Miss F.B. Price (Appointed 5.8.59)

Orthoptist.

Miss J. Duggan, D.B.O.B.



SECTION III.

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough in acres, excluding foreshore	...	21,600
" " " " " including foreshore	...	24,241
Population 1951 Census	...	160,988
" Mid 1959 Registrar General's estimate	...	164,200
Density of population per acre	...	7.6
Rateable Value - 1st April, 1959	...	£2,277,386
Penny Rate Product - nett	...	£8,981

VITAL STATISTICS 1950 - 1959.

The vital statistics in lines 1 - 14 inclusive are given in the following form at the suggestion of the Ministry as it will facilitate comparisons between various authorities.

Reference is made in these statistics to "perinatal mortality". This is the first time it has been included in our vital statistics and is the rate obtained by adding the stillbirths and deaths of infants under 7 days and expressing that sum as a rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. It is argued that this rate is better able to express the efficacy of our M.&.C.W. services than the separate infant death and stillbirth rates.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. LIVE BIRTHS - Number	2,541	2,453	2,440	2,447	2,381	2,357	2,547	2,612	2,706	2,731
2. " - rate per 1,000 population	15.7	15.3	15.2	15.2	14.7	14.6	15.8	16.0	16.6	16.7
3. Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.2
4. STILLBIRTHS - Number	58	54	63	55	62	64	68	80	82	71
5. " - rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.36	0.33	0.39	0.34	0.38	0.39	0.42	0.49	0.50	0.43
6. Total live and still births	2,599	2,507	2,503	2,502	2,443	2,421	2,615	2,692	2,788	2,802
7. Infant deaths (deaths under one year) - number	84	77	89	84	63	68	71	79	77	66
8. Infant mortality rate - total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	33	31	36	34	26	29	28	30	28	24
9. Infant mortality rate - legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	33.2	30.8	35.8	32.6	25.5	28.8	27.5	28.5	28.3	23.4
10. Infant mortality rate - illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	26.3	47.6	53.1	81.4	57.1	30.3	37.5	76.1	31.9	44.0
11. Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	20.86	18.34	21.7	20.8	16.4	19.5	22.4	21.05	21.8	17.06
12. Perinatal mortality rate (combined still-births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births and still-births)	39.63	37.09	41.94	37.17	38.88	42.13	44.74	46.06	47.34	38.89
13. Maternal mortality (including abortions) - number of deaths	4	1	1	1	-	1	4	2	1	3



	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
14. Maternal mortality - rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	1.53	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	0.41	1.53	0.74	0.36	1.07
15. Population	161,700	160,000	160,400	160,700	161,500	161,300	161,700	162,300	163,300	164,200
16. Legitimate live births	2,645	2,369	2,346	2,361	2,311	2,291	2,467	2,520	2,612	2,642
17. Illegitimate live births	76	84	94	86	70	66	80	92	94	89
18. Legitimate still births	55	53	59	53	60	61	63	73	79	69
19. Illegitimate still births	3	1	4	2	2	3	5	7	3	2
20. Legitimate infant deaths	82	73	84	77	59	66	68	72	74	62
21. Illegitimate infant deaths	2	4	5	7	4	2	3	7	3	4
22. Neo-natal deaths total (first four weeks)	53	45	53	51	39	46	57	55	59	48
23. " " " legitimate (first four weeks)	51	42	51	45	36	46	54	50	56	45
24. " " " illegitimate ( " " " )	2	3	2	6	3	-	3	5	3	3
25. Deaths over one and under five years	16	15	10	17	17	14	5	9	8	12
26. Deaths - all ages - total	1,954	2,090	1,889	1,988	2,069	2,147	2,065	2,058	2,055	1,979
27. " " " - male	1,028	1,125	1,044	1,079	1,150	1,186	1,094	1,137	1,073	1,066
28. " " " - female	926	965	845	909	919	961	971	921	982	913
29. Death rate per 1,000 population	12.1	13.1	11.7	12.4	12.8	13.3	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL. CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND SEX.

	Sex	AGE GROUPS.								Total in Sexes	Total each Cause
		AGE									
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75+		
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	M	-	-	-	1	10	2	2	18	21	
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3		
2. Tuberculosis - other	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3. Syphilitic disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2		
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Meningococcal infections	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	3	11	16	10	40	72	
	F	-	-	-	1	5	11	15	32		
11. " " lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	4	37	28	3	72	80	
	F	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	8		
12. " " breast	M	-	-	-	-	11	7	10	28	28	
13. " " uterus	M	-	-	1	2	6	4	4	17	17	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	1	1	4	26	30	21	83	164	
	F	-	1	-	8	29	22	21	81		
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	2	2	-	2	1	1	9	15	
	F	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	6		
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	-	1	31	48	56	136	295	
	F	-	-	-	3	27	37	92	159		
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	-	-	-	11	87	93	49	240	347	
	F	-	-	-	1	17	45	44	107		
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	9	8	12	29	61	
	F	-	-	-	-	6	10	16	32		
Totals	M	1	3	3	28	214	226	156	634		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		



	Sex	AGE GROUPS.							Total in Sexes	Total each Cause
		Under 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	
20.	B/Fwd.	1	3	3	3	28	214	226	156	1119
	M	-	4	1	1	18	107	143	211	485
	F	-	-	-	2	6	12	26	55	101
21.	...	-	-	-	-	4	15	26	128	274
	M	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	18	45
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	27	43
22.	...	1	-	-	1	-	2	5	2	11
	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	12
	F	6	-	-	-	3	6	6	13	34
23.	...	1	-	-	-	-	3	9	16	29
	M	2	-	-	-	1	25	33	23	84
	F	5	-	-	-	1	5	6	17	34
24.	...	1	-	-	1	1	5	3	4	15
	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	7
25.	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	M	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26.	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	F	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	2	20
27.	...	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	9
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
28.	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
29.	...	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	2	11
	M	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	9	15
30.	...	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
	M	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
	F	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
31.	...	19	-	3	2	1	9	5	22	61
	M	12	2	2	1	4	10	13	39	83
	F	-	2	3	3	1	3	-	2	14
32.	...	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	4
	M	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	7	13
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	10
33.	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
34.	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IN SEXES		38	5	9	16	47	312	325	314	1066
TOTAL IN GROUPS		28	7	4	4	32	158	221	459	913
		66	12	13	20	79	470	546	773	1979

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR BY SEX, CAUSE GROUPS AND AGE  
AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Cause Group (I.S.C. Nos. in brackets)	S	E	X	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-2 Months	3-5 Months	6-8 Months	9-11 Months	Total under 1 year
1. Other Tuberculosis (001-008, 011-019)	M	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
2. Influenza (480-483)	M	F		-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
3. Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	M	F		-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	6
4. Bronchitis (500-502)	M	F		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
5. Other Respiratory Diseases (470-475, 510-527)	M	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
6. Gastro-Enteritis (571, 764)	M	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
7. Spina Bifida and Meningocele (751)	M	F		-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
8. Congenital Hydrocephalus (752)	M	F		-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4
9. Congenital Malformations of Heart (754.0 - 754.5)	M	F		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
				1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3



DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR BY SEX, CAUSE GROUPS AND AGE  
AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL (CONTD.)

Cause Group (I.S.C. Nos. in brackets)	SEX	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-2 Months	3-5 Months	6-8 Months	9-11 Months	Total under 1 year
10. Other Congenital Malformations (Per. of 750-759)	M F	- -	1 2	1 -	- -	- -	2 2	- -	1 -	- -	- -	3 2
11. Injury at Birth (760, 761)	M F	2 1	3 1	- -	- -	- -	5 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 2
12. Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)	M F	2 -	2 2	- -	- -	- -	4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 2
13. Haemolytic Disease of Newborn (770)	M F	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	3 -
14. Immaturity (774, 776)	M F	2 3	5 2	- -	- 1	- -	7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 6
All Other Causes	M F	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2
Total - all causes	M F	7 6	14 11	3 2	1 1	1 2	26 22	2 1	7 4	2 1	1 -	38 28

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE WITH THE PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS AND  
THE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS ALIVE FOR THE PERIOD

1950 - 1959.

Year	Number of Deaths			Total deaths all ages	Rate per cent of total deaths	Population	Rate per 1,000 population
	Under one year	One and under 5	Total				
1950	84	16	100	1,954	5.1	161,700	0.6
1951	77	15	92	2,090	4.4	160,000	0.6
1952	89	10	99	1,889	5.2	160,400	0.6
1953	84	17	101	1,988	5.1	160,700	0.6
1954	63	17	80	2,069	3.8	161,500	0.5
1955	68	14	82	2,147	3.8	161,300	0.5
1956	71	5	76	2,065	3.7	161,700	0.4
1957	79	9	88	2,058	4.2	162,300	0.5
1958	77	8	85	2,055	4.1	163,300	0.5
1959	66	12	78	1,979	3.8	164,200	0.5



## SECTION IV.

### Infectious Diseases.

There were 699 Notifications of Infectious Diseases during 1959 as compared with 3,262 in 1958. The decrease was largely due to the big drop in measles and whooping cough notifications.

#### Diphtheria.

For the eleventh successive year, there was no notification of Diphtheria but I must, however, warn parents in the strongest possible terms that this can only be continued if they co-operate to the fullest extent and ensure that their children are immunised.

#### Dysentery.

The number of notifications during the year was 9 compared with 34 last year.

#### Poliomyelitis.

Only one case of poliomyelitis was notified. This was paralytic, and the patient, a female aged 24 years, was on holiday in the town.

#### Poliomyelitis Research.

##### The Incidence of Poliomyelitis Virus in Normal Children under 5 years.

A study was undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service in collaboration with local authorities to provide information on the prevalence of carriers of poliomyelitis virus for England and Wales. It was hoped that the epidemiological picture so obtained would give as a background against which the future effects of poliomyelitis vaccination could be judged. Some additional information was obtained on other viruses. The survey commenced in 1957 was continued throughout 1958 to April 1959. In October 1958, preliminary results were published in the Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health, and the Public Health Laboratory Service, Vol. 17, Page 23, since they were considered to be of sufficient interest to put on record.

These show that in twenty-one areas scattered all over England and Wales, the carrier rate was found to follow the seasonal curve of poliomyelitis incidence fairly closely at first, but to fall off rather more slowly than the notified cases.

The predominant virus was Type I. Type 3 virus increased in relative frequency during the latter part of the year. Very few isolations of type 2 were made.

The estimated carrier rate varied from about 2 per 1,000 in non-epidemic periods to 25 per 1,000 at the height of the epidemic, but the true value is higher than this as the method of isolation was not entirely satisfactory.

No clear cut relation between the carrier rate and the incidence of notified poliomyelitis was found.

The isolation rate of all types of poliomyelitis virus per 1,000 specimens submitted by this authority was 17.5, and was ninth highest for the Public Health Laboratories taking part in the survey.

Despite this, there were no cases of poliomyelitis in Swansea during 1959.

Now that the survey has been completed, it is presumed that, at some future date, another survey will be undertaken which will enable the effects of poliomyelitis vaccination to be studied.

Food Poisoning. Seven cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

# ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

(Salmonella Infections that are not considered to be food borne should not be included under items (2), (3) or (4), but should be shown separately under item (5).

1. LOCAL AUTHORITY SWANSEA COUNTY BOROUGH Year 1959.

2. (a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) as RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL.
-	5	-	2	7

(b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-

(c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
-	-	-	4	4

Note: Symptomless excretors should not be regarded as cases and any notifications of a symptomless excreter should be corrected. The numbers for each quarter or the yearly total alone, if more convenient, may be at the Authority's discretion, be entered here.

(d) FATAL CASES.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-

3. PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS.

Details of each outbreak should also be given separately as in Appendix D (ii) of Memo. 188/Med. (Revised 1958) if this information has not already been sent to the Welsh Board of Health.

A G E N T S	No. of outbreaks		No. of cases		Total No. of Cases.
	Family outbreaks	Other outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified:					
(a) Chemical Poisons (type to be stated)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Salmonella (type to be stated)	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Staphylococci (incl. toxin)	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Cl. botulinum	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Cl. welchii	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Other bacteria (to be named)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-
Agent not identified	-	-	-	-	-



. SINGLE CASES.

A G E N T	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases.
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
AGENT identified:			
(a) Chemical Poisons (type to be stated)	-	-	-
(b) Salmonella (type to be stated)			
St. Paul	1	-	1
Muenchen	5	-	5
Typhi-Murium	1	-	1
(c) Staphylococci (incl. toxin)	-	-	-
(d) Cl. botulinum	-	-	-
(e) Cl. welchii	-	-	-
(f) Other bacteria (to be named)	-	-	-
Totals	7	-	7
gent not identified	-	-	-

. SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, NOT FOOD-BORNE.

Salmonella (type)	Outbreaks		No. of cases (outbreaks)	Single Cases.	Total No. of cases (out- breaks and single cases)
	Family	Other			
Nil	-	-	-	-	-

Numbers of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases originally notified during the year 1959 and the final numbers according to sex and age after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner, or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (exclud- ing Rubella)		Diph- theria	
	M	F	M	F	Para- lytic		Non-pa- lytic		M	F	M	F
					M	F	M	F				
Numbers originally notified												
Total (All Ages)	90	102	22	14	-	-	-	1	141	170	-	-
Final numbers after correction												
Under 1 year	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	8	9	-	-
1 - 2 years	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	17	-	-
2 - 3 years	6	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	21	25	-	-
3 - 4 years	6	11	6	2	-	-	-	-	20	25	-	-
4 - 5 years	15	21	3	3	-	-	-	-	22	12	-	-
5 - 9 years	49	53	5	3	-	-	-	-	50	77	-	-
10 -14 years	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
25 and over	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (All Ages)	90	103	22	14	-	1	-	-	141	170	-	-
	Acute Pneu- monia		Dysen- tery		Menin- gococcal infection		Acute encephalitis Infec- tive		Post in- fectious		Enteric or Typhoid Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified -												
Total (All Ages)	16	13	6	3	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Final numbers after correction												
Under 1 year	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5 - 9 years	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	13	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (All Ages)	16	13	6	3	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Para- typhoid Fever		Erys- ipelas		Small- pox		Food Poi-son- ing		Other Notifiable Diseases			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified -									Original		Final	
Total (All Ages)	-	-	6	5	-	-	4	7			Puerperal Pyrexia	
Final numbers after correction												
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	96	-	96
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
15 - 44 years	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	Ophthalmia Neonatorum			
45 - 64 years	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-				
65 and over	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2				
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Total (All Ages)	-	-	6	5	-	-	3	4				



THE NUMBER OF CASES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE PERIOD

1950 - 1959.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Scarlet Fever	434	251	263	299	100	85	219	137	190	193
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	33	18	17	13	20	15	21	17	17	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	26	46	36	49	63	57	102	114	96
Acute Pneumonia	80	132	74	46	33	30	31	37	31	29
Meningococcal Infection	2	7	6	5	6	3	8	8	7	4
Dysentery	36	37	15	8	60	291	140	63	34	9
Whooping Cough	334	678	215	818	174	172	517	154	233	36
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	-	29	2	2	2	-	-	1	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infectious	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
- Post-Infectious	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	1580	1608	1387	1358	23	3675	274	1018	2615	311
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	48	25	16	18	7	10	6	4	-	1
- Non-paralytic	4	-	-	3	1	1	6	2	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	20	-	-	9	1	55	10	18	7
TOTAL	2575	2812	2072	2614	484	4349	1334	1553	3262	699

## SECTION V.

### CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

#### Proposed New Central Clinic.

Further discussions took place during the year regarding this project. The Welsh Board of Health has acknowledged the need for such a building and, by the end of the year, sketch plans and an estimated cost had been forwarded to the Department. During the course of subsequent discussions with the Ministry, it was indicated that a new Static M.M.R. Unit would be provided at the new out-patient department of the new Singleton Hospital. The local authority and the Welsh Regional Hospital Board had agreed that this accommodation should be at the new clinics. Consequently, there was a great delay in the completion of this whole project, whilst discussions and negotiations were taking place regarding the M.M.R.U. Subsequently the Ministry indicated that the Unit was to be located at the new Hospital at Singleton. In view of this decision, revised plans had to be drafted and provision is included for an Audiology Unit.

#### Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics.

The attendances at the ante-natal clinics and infant welfare clinics show an increase on the previous year.

The following table sets out the work undertaken at the ante- and post-natal clinics during the year:-

		<u>Ante-natal Clinics.</u>	<u>Post-natal Clinics.</u>
No. of clinics provided	...	9	1
" " sessions per month	...	54	2
" " patients who attended during the year		2,037	824
" " new patients	...	1,480	805
Total attendances	...	14,159	928

#### Child Welfare.

The following table shows the number of children who attended during the year and the number of attendances made.

Number of centres provided at the end of the year	...	12
Number of child welfare sessions now held per month at the centres	...	62
Number of children who first attended a centre of this local health authority during the year and who, at their first attendance, were under one year of age	...	2,229
Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:-		
1959	...	1,684
1958	...	1,332
1957	...	1,051
Total number of children who attended during the year	...	4,067
Number of attendances made by children who at the date of attendance were:-		
Under one year	...	16,791
One but under two years	...	3,055
Two but under five years	...	1,628
Total attendances during the year	...	21,474

During 1958, 3,887 children attended and the attendances were 20,115.



### Minor Ailment Clinics.

A number of children under five years of age received minor ailment treatment at the clinics and the following table shows the extent during the year:-

#### Number of defects treated during the year:-

Ringworm of body	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	7
Impetigo	...	...	-
Other diseases of the skin	...	...	-
Eye disease, external and other (but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospitals)	...	...	2
Ear defects, excluding serious diseases of the ear	...	...	5
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains etc.)	...	...	<u>49</u>
Total defects treated	...	...	<u>64</u>
Total attendances	...	...	<u>139</u>

### Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor ailments).

Number of defects dealt with:-		
Errors of refraction	...	377
Total attendances	...	377
No. of cases seen by doctor for special examinations	...	91
No. of cases seen by doctor for re-examination ..	...	286
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	87
No. of children for whom spectacles were known to have been obtained	...	16

### Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The following table shows the work undertaken at the Orthopaedic Clinic in respect of children under five years:-

New cases treated during the year	...	334
Old cases who continued treatment during the year	...	328
Total number receiving treatment	...	662
Total attendances by these patients	...	2,875
No. of special cases seen by doctor	...	174
" " re-examinations by doctor	...	123

Care of Premature Infants.

Details of the number of premature births notified during the year are shown below:-

1. Number of Premature Live Births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications).	2. Number of Premature Still-births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications).
(a) In Hospital ... 152	(a) In Hospital ... 32
(b) At Home ... 26	(b) At Home ... 4
(c) In private nursing homes ... 5	(c) In private nursing homes ... 2
183	38

\* "Private nursing homes" includes nursing homes and maternity hospitals and homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where women are confined in the Home.

Weight	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home & nursed entirely at home			Born at home & transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home & nursed entirely there.			Born in nursing Home & transferred to hospt. on or before 28th day			Born in hospt.	Born at home.	Born in nursing home.
	To-tal. (2)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth. (3)	Survived 28 days. (4)	To-tal. (5)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth. (6)	Survived 28 days. (7)	To-tal. (8)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth. (9)	Survived 28 days. (10)	To-tal. (11)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth. (12)	Survived 28 days. (13)	To-tal. (14)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth. (15)	Survived 28 days. (16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(a) 3lb. 4ozs. or less 1500 grms. or less	19	2	13	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	13	2	1
(b) Over 3 lb. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4 lb. 6ozs. (1500 - 2000 grms.)	28	3	19	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1
(c) Over 4 lb. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15 ozs. (2250 - 2500 grms.)	37	-	37	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	-
(d) Over 4lb. 15 ozs. up to & incl. 5lb. 8 ozs. (2250 - 2500 grms.)	68	2	66	12	-	12	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-
TOTAL ...	152	7	135	21	1	19	5	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	-	32	4	2



### Welfare Foods.

The distribution of welfare foods has been the responsibility of the local health authority since July 1954. Distribution is undertaken at twelve clinics and four other points are operated by voluntary workers.

The quantity of welfare foods distributed during 1959 with comparative figures for 1958 is shown below:-

		<u>1958.</u>	<u>1959.</u>
National Dried Milk	...	43,558	39,112
Cod Liver Oil	...	7,872	8,237
Orange Juice	...	68,530	72,000
Vitamin A. & D.	...	4,438	4,734

### Care of Unmarried Mothers.

The report records twelve months of steady work in the field of Moral Welfare - a term which covers a wide range of pastoral, preventive and remedial care for children and adults. Those who obtained help represented all classes in society - every level of education.

Help and advice were given to 54 unmarried mothers and 54 illegitimate children; 54 putative fathers (alleged) were interviewed; also much time and care was given to preventive cases, cases re matrimonial difficulties and couples proposing to adopt a child.

#### Of the unmarried mothers -

- 4 were admitted to Cwmdonkin Shelter, Swansea.
- 4 " " " St. Martins, Hereford.
- 10 " " " Grange Maternity Home, Newport.
- 6 " " " Penarth Shelter, Cardiff.
- 2 " " " R.C. St. Raphael's, Bristol.
- 19 were helped and advised in own home.
- 9 married putative fathers following interviews.

#### Re Putative fathers:-

- 9 married the mothers following interviews
- 5 denied paternity
- 2 living with mother and child
- 38 admitted paternity, of these 20 are supporting their child either through Court Order or Private Agreement.
- 18 no action taken, child was being offered for adoption.

#### Of the Children:-

- 18 were offered and placed by the Society for adoption.
- 7 Nursery accommodation was found either L.A., Church of England Society, or Nazareth House.
- 1 to Foster Mother
- 28 are with their mothers, help given re affiliation orders, Private Agreements and Boarding out grants from various Societies, Prams, Clothes, Cots etc., even in many cases.

### Dental Care.

The arrangements for treatment remain substantially the same as in the previous year and is given at the following places:-

Full-time clinics	-	Eaton House and Mansel Street.
Part-time clinics	-	Cwmbwrla, Morriston, Mumbles, Townhill and St. Thomas.

The equivalent of 150 sessions was devoted to this treatment during the year. It has been found impracticable to arrange special sessions. These patients are, therefore, given appointments to attend routine treatment sessions.

Expectant mothers are referred only from the Ante-Natal Clinics by the Medical Officers, whilst post-natal mothers may be referred from several sources and are entitled to treatment if the birth has taken place within the year.

All children under school age can obtain treatment when requested by the parent.

26 patients required x-rays during the year. These are provided by the service and are taken at Mansel Street Clinic.

Prosthetic work (dentures) is done by outside technicians as there is insufficient work to warrant the setting up of our own laboratory.

### Numbers provided with Dental Care.

	Exam- ined.	Needing Treat- ment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	220	217	190	78
Children under Five ...	202	190	174	81

### Forms of Dental Treatment provided.

		Mothers	Children (under school age)
Scalings and Gum Treatment	...	63	5
Fillings	...	142	39
Silver Nitrate Treatment	...	-	2
Crowns or Inlays	...	-	-
Extractions	...	631	297
General Anaesthetics	...	198	175
Dentures provided:-			
A. Full Upper or Lower	...	54	-
B. Partial Upper or Lower	...	37	-
Radiographs	...	26	-



### Gynaecological Clinic.

This clinic continues to meet a very real need in Swansea. The informal atmosphere encourages patients to attend and advice is sought for minor conditions which are amenable to treatment. More modern methods of treatment have reduced the number of attendances required for some conditions and this leaves more time available for consultations. Cordial relations exist between the clinic and Swansea and Morriston Hospitals where patients are referred when further treatment is necessary.

No. of new patients	...	170
No. of old patients	...	159
Total No. of attendances	...	1,162

No. who attended on account of:-

Family Planning	...	21
Sub-fertility	...	23
Menstrual Disorders	...	19
Uterine Prolapse	...	23
Cervical Erosion	...	14
Vaginitis	...	16
Other Conditions	...	54

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

There were no major changes in the arrangements for the service during the year, but again it proved a most difficult year, largely on account of the shortage of staff and sickness of existing staff. Despite this, the midwives carried out their duties cheerfully and without complaint.

The Committee are reviewing the whole organisation of the Service, with a view to ensuring more mobility, extended areas, and an establishment which was more realistic and closely related to the number of midwives employed. It is also hoped to consider the question of evening and night duty and arrange some form of duty rota.

### Part II Training School.

The District Midwives' Home (Training) was opened at 36 Lion Street, Swansea, in June. This was not a new venture for it had previously been organised from the home of the Sister Tutor at Kensington Crescent, Swansea. The School has accommodation for four pupils and works in close association with Morriston Hospital. The first three months' training of Part II Training is undertaken at Morriston Hospital and the remaining 3 months' at Lion Street on the district.

### Births.

The number of births notified in the Authority's area during the year, under Section 203 c the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notification is as follows:-

	Live Births		Stillbirths		TOTAL	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	742	730	11	11	753	741
Institutional	2,259	2,013	84	61	2,343	2,074

Medical Aid under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951.

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a Midwife:-

(a) For Domiciliary Cases:-

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	...	150
(ii) Others	...	33
		<u>183</u>

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia.

(1) Institutional Midwives.

Number of Institutional Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:-

(a) Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service	...	30
(b) Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service		2

(2) Domiciliary Midwives.

	Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by the Local Health Authority.
(a) Number of domiciliary midwives practising in the area at the end of the year, who were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.	16
(b) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of inhalational analgesics in use at the end of the year:-	
(a) Gas and air	16
(b) Trilene	5
(c) Number of cases in which inhalational analgesics was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:-	
(i) When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child.	
(a) Gas and air	132
(b) Trilene	46
(ii) When doctor was present at time of delivery of child.	
(a) Gas and air	504
(b) Trilene	36
(d) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:-	
(i) When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	123
(ii) When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child	273

Note. In addition one private domiciliary midwife was qualified to administer inhalational analgesics and had a Trilene apparatus. She did not however attend any cases.



Midwives practising in the area of the local  
supervising authority at the end of the year.

	Domiciliary Midwife.	Midwives in Institutions.	TOTAL.
Midwives employed by the authority.	16	-	16
Midwives employed by the Hospital Management Committee under the National Health Service Act.	-	30	30
Midwives in private practice (incl. midwives employed in Nursing Homes).	1	2	3
TOTAL	17	32	49

"Flying Squad".

Hitherto the Flying Squad equipment was based at the home of the Sister Tutor, Mrs. R.J. Ratcliffe, at Kensington Crescent. Owing to the retirement of Mrs. Ratcliffe in March, it was necessary that some re-arrangement be made.

The Glantawe Hospital Management Committee agreed that the "Flying Squad" be based at Mount Pleasant Hospital and this took effect from the beginning of March.

# MATERNITY CASES ATTEND

	Number of deliveries attended by midwives in the area during the year.					TOTAL.	Cases in Institutions.
	Doctor not booked.		Doctor booked.		Doctor not present at delivery of child.		
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child.	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child.	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another).	Doctor not present at delivery of child.			
Midwives employed by the Authority.	1	13	200	534		748	-
Midwives employed by the Hospital Management Committee under the National Health Service Act.	-	-	-	-		-	2,048
Midwives employed in private practice.	-	-	-	-		-	248
	1	13	200	534		748	2,296

Number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives after discharge from hospital before 14th day.

1,261

Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the 14th day.

324



## HEALTH VISITING.

Owing to the continued shortage of staff, Health Visiting has inevitably suffered and even Selective Visiting of babies has been much curtailed. The health visitors have had to devote their time to special current visits as they have cropped up from day to day, such as new applicants for home helps, hospital discharges, the problems of the aged, early detection of mental illness, and especially continued visits to school when any specific outbreak of infection occurs, such as diarrhoea and vomiting etc. Routine visits to babies and toddlers have had to suffer, except in known cases of poor homes, but even these have not had the constant supervision that they really require.

Health Visitors still continue to visit Morriston, Swansea, Mount Pleasant and Cefn Crid Hospital.

It is greatly regretted that, although we have tried to implement the recommendations set out in the Working Party's report for Health Visitors, we are only touching on the fringe of it, because of our great shortage of staff. The aged are visited whenever possible and families with problems which could cause a family break are helped to the best of our ability but it must be realised that many such cases must occur without our knowledge since the districts are so large and the health visitor cannot possibly get to know all her families thoroughly.

Furthermore there were four large districts without a health visitor in charge of them and only urgent visits and those to new babies could be carried by the other health visitors at the expense of their own districts.

The Health Visitors made 67,116 visits during the year as compared with 77,076 for the previous year. The decrease in visits is only to be expected as the health visitors employed is still below establishment. Clinic nurses are employed to perform routine tasks.

### Home Visits.

Particulars of the work undertaken by the health visitors during the year are shown below:-

Number of children under five years of age visited during the year	...	...	9,812
Total number of families or households visited by health visitors	...	...	11,055
	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>	<u>No access visits. *</u>
Expectant Mothers	1,070	1,923	126
Children under one year of age	2,864	16,496	895
" over one & under 2 years	-	7,517	289
" over two & under 5 years	-	16,754	551
Tuberculosis households	-	3,035	193
Other cases	-	21,391	653
		<u>67,116</u>	<u>2,707</u>

"No access" visits are shown for the first time. They are excluded from the totals which relate to effective visits only. In the case of a family containing more than one person with whom the health visitor is concerned, the number of effective visits recorded is the number of persons to whom the visitors gave effective consideration on the occasion of a visit to the household. The number of "no access" visits is the number of persons to whom a visit was intended but not made effectively owing to failure to contact the person or a responsible representative.

## HOME NURSING.

The number of visits during the year, 85,858 were less than the previous year when 87,997 visits were made.

This service works very smoothly, and it is greatly appreciated by all who have to avail themselves of it. The spirit of co-operation between the district nurse and the family doctor is excellent.

Particulars of the work undertaken during the year are as follows:-

	No. of cases attended by the nurses during the year.	No. of visits made.
1. Medical ...	1,917	59,255
2. Surgical ...	616	16,981
3. Infectious Disease ...	7	149
4. Tuberculosis ...	198	9,172
5. Maternal complications ...	11	137
6. Others ...	22	164
7. Total ...	2,771	85,858
8. Patients included in 1-6 above who were 65 years or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	1,167	43,316
9. Children included in 1-6 above who were under 5 years at time of first visit during the year.	50	547
10. Patients included in 1-6 above who had more than 24 visits during the year. ...	359	52,033

### Particulars of cases for the year.

	<u>All cases.</u>	<u>Tuber- culosis.</u>
Number of cases on register at beginning of year ...	440	42
New cases admitted during the year ...	<u>2,014</u>	<u>153</u>
Total number nursed during the year ...	<u>2,454</u>	<u>195</u>
Cases discharged during the year:-		
Completed, transferred to hospital or died ...	2,002	156
Cases remaining on the register at the end of the year. ...	452	39



# Diphtheria Immunisation.

## ARTIFICIAL IMMUNITY.

The following table shows the number of children immunised during the year, as well as the number of children who received a re-inforcing injection.

	Age at date of final or re-inforcing injection.			
	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	TOTAL
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the area (including temporary residents).				
1. During the six months ended June 30th, 1959.	494	264	552	1,310
2. During the six months ended December 31st, 1959.	511	314	617	1,442
TOTAL FOR YEAR:	1,005	578	1,169	2,752
No. of children who received a secondary (re-inforcing) injection i.e. subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age.				
1. During the six months ended June 30th, 1959.	-	47	1,844	1,891
2. During the six months ended December 31st, 1959.	-	162	1,668	1,830
TOTAL FOR YEAR:	-	209	3,512	3,721
Immunisation in relation to child population.				
Number of children at 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.				
Age on 31.12.59	Under 1	1-4	5-9	Under 15
- i.e. born in year:-	1959	1955-1958	1950-1954	Total
Last complete course of injection (whether primary or booster).				
A. 1955-1959.	239	5,240	8,501	21,841
B. 1954 or earlier	-	-	1,189	3,940
C. Estimated mid-year child population	2,670	9,730	24,300	36,700
Immunity Index 100 A/C	8.95	53.85	67.33	59.51



# WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

	AGE at date of final injection		
	0 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	TOTAL
Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1959.	1,666	75	1,741

## Smallpox Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated)  
during 1959.

	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 and over	TOTAL
Number vaccinated	1,217	50	62	64	151	1,544
Number re-vaccinated	-	1	5	23	205	234

## Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Whilst the numbers of children given primary and re-inforcing injections during 1959 were respectively nearly twofold and sixfold the numbers similarly treated in 1958, this improvement was merely a step back towards normality after a period during which our main efforts were concentrated on vaccination against poliomyelitis.

Nevertheless, our immunity rate (59.5%) for children under 15 protected during the last 14 years remains considerably higher than the national figures - Wales 40.3%, and England and Wales (45.9%).

During the next year or two our efforts will be directed at improving this state of affairs with an ultimate target of 75%.

Here one can underline the necessity for strengthening our defences by referring to the outbreak of diphtheria which occurred in the London area in June and July 1959. 35 cases were notified in two weeks. On investigation 50 cases of carrier state or mild positive sore throats were discovered and treated. Fortunately this outbreak was quelled but the public in the area rushed for protection. There is no need to rush or to wait for protection; it is available for the asking all the time!

### Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Our scheme for the protection of young children under 5 against whooping cough is proceeding satisfactorily and in this field also the acceptance rate has improved. 13.4% in Swansea are now protected. The national figures are Wales 12.6% and England and Wales 14.8%.

### Smallpox Vaccination.

In considering vaccination one should remember not only that Swansea is a seaport into which many ships sail weekly from parts of the world where smallpox is endemic but also that outbreaks of smallpox occurred in the Liverpool area in both 1958 and 1959.

The numbers vaccinated and the numbers re-vaccinated annually are steadily increasing largely due to the efforts of our Health Visitors so that this year 44.5% of the population under age 1 are protected. This is very cheering but one's satisfaction is tempered by the knowledge that so few people ever have their children or themselves re-vaccinated. The Ministry of Health recommend that children primarily vaccinated in infancy should be re-vaccinated on entering and again on leaving school. Members of the Armed Forces are re-vaccinated at five yearly intervals whilst on home service and at two yearly intervals whilst overseas. International Vaccination Certificates are valid for only three years. It is in this field of re-vaccination that more effort would seem to be needed.

Swansea's immunity rate of 44.5% of the population under 1 compares favourably with that of the whole of Wales (34.03%) but is only average when compared with England and Wales together (45.03%).

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Vaccine. During 1959 supplies of poliomyelitis vaccine, available to the Ministry of Health for distribution in the United Kingdom, increased considerably owing to two new British pharmaceutical suppliers going into production.

The vaccines now available are as follows:-

1. British. Containing a killed strain of the following types of poliomyelitis virus -

TYPE	I	Modified Brunnhilde (Endes)
	II	MEF - 1
	III	Saukill

The virus is killed, after propagation in monkey kidney tissue, by formalin which is later neutralized. Small amounts of penicillin and streptomycin used in the culture are almost entirely inactivated.

There are now three British laboratories producing the vaccine.

2. Canadian. The method of preparation is, broadly speaking, the same but for the substitution of Type I (Mahoney), a more virulent strain, but for Type I Mod. Brunnhilde.

Small quantities of this vaccine are also produced formalin-free for the vaccination of persons who are allergic to penicillin.

American. Two different brands of vaccine from the U.S.A. have been issued by the Ministry for use in Swansea and both are similar to the Canadian vaccine. They were imported in 1958 to supplement British supplies, but have not been issued for use in Swansea since July 1959.



The Medical Research Council reported during the year on tests for efficiency made on various groups of vaccinated people. They reported that, after three injections, the vaccines give a satisfactory immunity for some time against Types 2 and 3 infections. Against Type I infection, however, about a third of those injected with two injections would only be protected for a few months and with three - for a year or two at most. They concluded, therefore, that a fourth injection would be necessary to achieve immunity against all three types of infection for a reasonably long period. No adverse effects had been reported so far from repeated doses.

#### Progress of Vaccination Scheme.

On 1st January, 1959, 9,253 children and 349 others had received 3 injections, 20,582 persons had received 2 only, and 877 children with 1,663 others had received one injection only since the inception of the scheme. As at 31st December, 1959, a total of 26,295 third injections had been given, 9,195 persons had received two only and were awaiting their third. 305 were awaiting their second and 220 their first.

The accent is, of course, now moving off school children and young babies, and expectant mothers and people up to 40 years of age will constitute the main object of our effort in the future, since on the 1st February 1960, the Minister authorised the extension of the scheme to cater for this age group. At the beginning of 1959, the national acceptance rate in the under 15 group was 60%. The acceptance rate in Swansea was rather higher - nearer 70%.

#### Publicity.

In February, the Ministry of Health asked all Local Authorities to intensify their publicity campaign and, besides issuing free supplies of posters, arranged television publicity. In addition, an approach was made to all recognised youth organisations to secure their co-operation.

Then, in April, a very famous football player died of the disease; this caused a wave of fear in the country amongst young people, which resulted in a massive number of registrations for vaccination. In Swansea this coincided with a special publicity campaign which was organised with the aid of a well known company of manufacturing chemists who supplied the necessary publicity material. This included three sizes of posters, handbills, inserts for pay-packets, together with records and slides for use in places of entertainment. Press, radio, television and every other possible medium of publicity were all pressed into service, and the Open Clinic organised for the purpose was inundated by patients over a period of 3 weeks in April and 3 weeks in June.

#### Administration.

In January 1959, consideration of increased staff to carry out vaccination and other work additional to the normal was deferred by the Local Authority.

In April the pressure was so great that a supplementary estimate was sought to enable the employment, on a temporary basis, of three medical practitioners, three nurses and two clerks over a period of six weeks. This enabled the department to cope with what was tantamount to an emergency but did not solve the problem finally.

At the conclusion of the year the normal progress of work was many months in arrears.

The number of general practitioners carrying out vaccinations has slightly increased since the age limits were extended, but vaccine and records still have to be controlled by the department.



2. (Contd.)

Oral Vaccine. An Oral immunisation has now been discovered, and reports from America indicate that 4,500,000 people have been successfully immunised so far in the U.S.S.R., Mexico, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Malaya.

The vaccine contains a minimal dose of live virus and the intention is to set up a natural immunity. At the time of writing this report, trials are being carried out in this country, with a view to testing the efficacy of this oral method.

Efficiency. The following table, extracted from the Ministry of Health's report for 1958, is of great interest.

Notifications and Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis (all ages)  
in England and Wales, 1947 - 58.

	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Polioencephalitis	561	155	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	7215	1700	5500	7760	2614	3910	4547	1960	6331	3200	4844	1994
(a) Paralytic	-	-	-	5565	1529	2747	2976	1319	3712	1717	3177	1419
(b) Non-paralytic	-	-	-	2195	1035	1163	1571	641	2618	1483	1667	575
Total Notifications	7776	1855	5982	7760	2614	3910	4547	1960	6331	3200	4844	1996
Total Deaths	707	241	657	755	217	295	338	134	270	137	255	154

It will be seen that the incidence in 1958 was a relatively mild one. The rate was actually 4.4 per 100,000 population. Similar low rates occurred in 1948 (4.3) and 1954 (4.4)

The rate for Wales (1 per 100,000) was lower than for any region in the United Kingdom in the whole 10 year period.

It is too early to draw any satisfactory conclusions from these statistics however, in view of the fact that there have been years (e.g. 1948 - 4.3 per 100,000 and 1954 - 4.4 per 100,000) of low incidence before. In Swansea, the number of cases (all ages) notified during the last ten years is shown in the following table:-

	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959
Poliomyelitis										
- Paralytic	4	25	16	18	7	10	6	4	-	-
- Non-paralytic	4	-	-	3	1	1	6	2	-	-

## AMBULANCE SERVICE.

### Vehicles.

There was no change in the complement of vehicles, namely nine ambulances and five sitting case cars (each of which can be converted to take a stretcher case, should it be necessary). There were no renewals of vehicles during the year.

### Radio.

All fourteen vehicles are equipped with two-way radio communications.

### Personnel.

The number of personnel employed remained at 36.

### Depot Accommodation.

The Ambulance Depot was transferred from The Guildhall Garage to new premises at Derwen Fawr in August 1958.

Whilst the garage accommodation is excellent, the office and crew accommodation available in the temporary buildings is certainly an improvement on previous accommodation, but it will be necessary, in the future, to provide a permanent control room and quarters for the crew. Plans for this improvement will be submitted to the Ministry in 1960.

Details of work undertaken during the year are as follows:-

		<u>1957.</u>	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1959.</u>
Number of patients carried	...	65,272	67,853	63,372
" " journeys operated	...	20,089	17,193	12,115
" " miles run	...	286,610	295,026	293,541
Average miles per patient	...	4.3	4.3	4.6

### PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Dr. T.W. Davies, Chest Physician, reports as follows:-

The year 1959 saw in sight the end of an era in respect of the Chest Clinic at Grove Place. Established in 1912 by the Welsh National Memorial Association, it had since been the centre for Swansea and West Glamorgan for the campaign against tuberculosis. During this period a marked decline in the mortality from tuberculosis occurred, as shown by the following figures in relation to the County Borough of Swansea:-

### Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.

1911	-	1,764	per million of the population
1923	-	1,342	" " " "
1936	-	792	" " " "
1948	-	684	" " " "
1958	-	129	" " " "
1959	-	146	" " " "

The figures show a slight increase on last year and is the second highest for the whole of the County Boroughs and Counties of Wales.



Morbidity figures as calculated by the number of new cases notified also showed a considerable decline but as stated in previous reports, they are not a true index of the amount of tuberculosis in the community because of the wide interpretation of the notifiable case.

Mantoux testing of school children at the age of thirteen showed a high conversion rate and it was suggested that serious consideration should be given by the Regional Hospital Board to instituting a community Mass Radiography survey in Swansea. So far there has been no response to the suggestion made. Sooner or later some such survey must be undertaken to find what is undoubtedly present - sources of infection which are unknown.

The high morbidity rate in the elderly, especially males, is also causing concern. In these patients symptoms have been present over many years, indicating the chronic nature of the disease. Treatment is difficult, co-operation is not of the best and in quite a proportion of cases, in spite of the use of modern chemotherapy, there is difficulty in rendering the positive case negative. A step in the right direction to endeavour to tackle this problem is the x-ray examination of all new entrants to the Homes for the Aged and the periodic examination of the aged people living in these Homes. If x-ray examinations could be extended to elderly people living in their own homes then it is quite possible that some sources of infection would be discovered.

While there is no doubt that tuberculosis is being slowly but surely eradicated, a hard core of infectious cases, many of whom are not treated by chemotherapy or thoracic surgery, remains in the community. These must be discovered and treated by all possible means and, if unavailing, given the opportunity of living in a suitable environment where the danger they present to the healthy population would be reduced to a minimum. To this end consideration will surely have to be given to the establishment of hostels for the tuberculous who do not require hospital treatment.

#### B.C.G. VACCINATION.

- a) Contacts. Vaccination of contacts was carried out at The Chest Clinic as in previous years.
- b) School Children. At the beginning of the programme for skin testing and vaccinating school children, the arrangements were the same as those for the latter part of the 1957-58 programme.

In April 1959 the Heaf method of skin testing was substituted for that of Mantoux. Any one of four degrees of skin reaction is possible if the child is tuberculin positive. Professor Heaf recommends that those with grade 3 or grade 4 reactions should be seen by the Chest Physician. These children were accordingly referred to the Chest Clinic and are followed up at 6 monthly intervals while those with grade 1 or grade 2 reactions were referred to the M.M.R. Unit as before.

462 children were Heaf tested of whom 82 gave a positive reaction and 380 a negative one. This represents a positive rate of 23% compared with a rate of 17.4% for all the children tuberculin tested whether by the Mantoux or Heaf method.

This overall rate is smaller than that for the last year which was 28.5%. This rate of 17.4% may appear high but it is not a true indication of the infection rate as the children tested included contacts who had already had B.C.G. at the Chest Clinic and a sample of roughly 7% of the children who were given B.C.G. last year in school.



School	Application Forms					Total to be examined	Absent for Skin Test	Skin Tested	Tuberculin		Absent	B.C.G. given	Negative declined B.C.G.	Tuberculin Positive X-ray	Recalled.
	Refusals				Tuberculin Negative										
	Received	M	F	M					F						
St. Helen's	48		3	5		45	1	44	9	31	4	30	1	9	1
Oxford Street	54			2		49	4	45	6	39	-	36	7	6	1
St. David's	11					9	-	9	1	8	-	6	-	1	-
St. David's				19		11	-	11	3	7	1	7	-	3	-
Secondary Technical	45		3			26	-	26	6	19	1	17	2	6	-
St. Thomas	36			7		46	-	46	5	40	1	39	1	4	-
Danygraig	5					29	-	29	8	20	1	18	2	7	-
St. Illtyd's						5	-	5	1	4	-	2	2	1	-
St. Illtyd's						5	-	5	2	3	-	2	1	2	1
Townhill			8			63	4	59	15	44	-	38	6	13	-
Townhill	91			12		79	4	75	14	61	-	53	8	13	-
St. Joseph's			1			23	-	23	4	19	-	18	1	3	-
St. Joseph's	32			1		31	3	28	7	21	-	21	-	6	-
Hafod	26					26	-	26	8	18	-	18	-	8	-
Hafod						27	1	26	7	18	1	18	-	7	1
Pen-Y-Bryn	6					5	-	5	-	5	-	4	1	2	-
Pen-Y-Bryn						9	2	7	2	4	1	4	-	-	-
Manselton			3			44	-	44	5	37	-	35	2	4	-
Manselton	54			2		52	-	52	5	46	2	41	5	4	-
Penlan	169			12		157	3	154	29	123	1	113	10	27	2
Mynydd Bach						96	-	96	13	79	4	66	13	13	1
Pentrepoeth	55			3		52	1	51	6	43	2	42	1	6	1
Morrisston						46	3	43	5	38	-	34	4	5	-
Llansamlet			4			52	6	46	10	36	-	34	2	9	-
Llansamlet	46		6			40	-	40	8	32	-	29	3	7	-
Llwyn-Y-Bryn	121		8			113	-	113	14	96	3	91	5	12	-
Brynmill	41		3			38	1	37	7	29	1	27	2	6	-
Glanmor	126		9			117	12	105	13	86	6	80	6	11	-
Secondary Technical	56		1			55	2	53	8	43	2	40	3	8	-
Emmanuel	20			1		19	-	19	5	14	-	14	-	5	-
Emmanuel						26	-	26	5	21	-	19	2	5	-
Dunvant	31					30	-	30	3	27	-	26	1	3	-
Dunvant						24	-	24	6	16	2	15	1	5	-
Clevedon	4					4	1	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Clevedon						8	-	8	-	6	-	6	-	2	-
Bishop Gore	63			1		62	5	57	2	46	3	45	1	8	-
Oystermouth						21	-	21	8	16	-	15	1	5	-
Oystermouth	32			1		31	-	31	5	25	-	22	3	5	-
Dynevor	123			12		111	3	108	15	89	4	81	4	13	1
Dumbarton						9	1	8	2	6	-	6	-	2	-
Dumbarton	22					22	1	21	6	15	-	15	-	6	-
St. Winifride's	47		5			42	6	36	3	33	-	30	3	3	-
TOTAL	939	960	57	83	64	1759	64	1695	287	1366	42	1262	104	265	10

#### Domiciliary Treatment.

198 patients were treated at home by the district nurses acting under the supervision of the Chest Physician and family doctor. 9,172 visits were made to these patients.

#### Health Visiting.

The arrangements were the same as for previous years. The health visitors also met the Chest Physicians as often as possible for case discussions. 3,035 visits were made to the patients during the year.

#### Re-housing.

In accordance with the Council's scheme, 27 families were re-housed on priority grounds after consultation with the Chest Physician.

#### Routine Chest X-Ray of Expectant Mothers.

The arrangements were similar to previous years up to August, by which time 898 patients had been examined, and 2 were confirmed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Appropriate action was taken by the Chest Physician in each instance.

Circular 13/59, dated the 5th August 1959, referred to Radiological Hazards, and gave interim recommendations of a committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Adrian, dealing mainly with mass miniature radiography, and offering preliminary advice on diagnostic radiology generally.

As a result of this circular, discussions took place with the Chest Physician, the Regional Hospital Board, and the Welsh Board of Health and, as a result, it was recommended that large films be used on children under the age of fifteen and for pregnant women, even though coning devices are used in M.M.R. Units. This recommendation was operated from the 1st September, 1959, and all expectant mothers are now referred to the Chest Clinic.

#### Rehabilitation.

The patient admitted to Papworth Village Settlement in 1958 for rehabilitation remained there.

#### Extra Nourishment.

During the year the Chest Physician recommended that provision of extra nourishment in the form of milk for five patients be provided.



New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year in accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.												
	No. of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.											
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	75- (all ages)
<u>Pulmonary Tuberculosis:-</u>												
Males	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	8	7	6	7	45
Females	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	10	2	5	2	29
<u>Other Forms of Tuberculosis:-</u>												
Males	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	5
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	6
TOTAL	-	1	-	1	-	10	15	21	9	12	10	85
New Cases coming to the knowledge of the Health Department otherwise than by Formal Notification.												
<u>Pulmonary.</u>												
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>												
Males	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
The source from which the information as to the afore-mentioned cases was obtained is stated below:-												
	Number of Cases:-											
	Respiratory.						Non-Respiratory.					
Death Returns - from Local Registrars	...											-
Death Returns - Transferable from Registrar General	...											-
Posthumous Notifications	...											2
Transfers from other areas (other than transferable deaths)...	...											-
TOTAL	...											2



MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

TABLE A.

Analysis of examinations carried out by the Static Mass Radiography Unit at Swansea during the period 1st January - 31st December, 1959.

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
5,451	6,475	11,926

TABLE B.

Details of examinations, in types of examinees and sex x.rayed at the Static Mass Radiography Unit at Swansea during 1959.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
General Population Volunteers	2,040	2,169	4,209
General Practitioners' Referrals	1,241	1,327	2,568
Ante-natal Clinic Examinees	-	898	898
National Service Recruits	987	-	987
Civil Servants and Local Government Officers	308	563	871
Schoolchildren	144	338	482
School Staff	101	142	243
Students	530	604	1,134
Miscellaneous Factory Groups	14	4	18
Hospital Staff - General	28	403	431
Mental	-	-	-
Contacts	56	-	56
Residents of Old Peoples Homes	<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>29</u>
	<u>5,451</u>	<u>6,475</u>	<u>11,926</u>

TABLE C.

Details of examinations analysed by sex and age groups indicating total number of abnormalities found

	GRAND TOTAL	Under 15		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 59		60 & over		Totals
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M F
Total Number of person examined	11,926	92	165	2,338	2,640	966	1,442	744	942	876	984	435	302	5,451 6,475
Total Number found to be abnormal	1,003	10	5	76	84	54	69	66	72	211	102	171	83	588 415
Referred to Chest Physicians for further investigation	512	9	4	44	57	39	39	38	38	100	42	78	24	308 204
Other Pulmonary Abnormalities	491	1	1	32	27	15	30	28	34	111	60	93	59	280 211

Analysis of examinations carried out by the Static Mass Radiography Unit, Swansea, during the period  
January 1st - December 31st, 1959.

TABLE I.

Total Number examined	...	11,926	100.00%
Total Number diagnosed as Normal	...	11,030	92.49%
Total Number diagnosed as Abnormal	...	896	7.51%

TABLE 2.

Analysis in age groups of total number examined and total found abnormal.

Age	Total Examined				Total Abnormal			
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%
Under 15	92	.77	165	1.38	257	2.15	10	1.12
15 - 24	2,338	19.6	2,640	22.14	4,978	41.74	66	7.36
25 - 34	966	8.10	1,442	12.09	2,408	20.19	42	4.69
35 - 44	744	6.24	942	7.90	1,686	14.14	59	6.58
45 - 59	876	7.35	984	8.25	1,860	15.60	201	22.43
60 and over	435	3.65	302	2.53	737	6.18	166	18.53
TOTAL	5,451	45.71	6,475	54.29	11,926	100.00	544	60.71
							352	39.29
							896	100.00



TABLE 3.

Analysis of total number of cases found to be Abnormal.

<u>Abnormality.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 examined.</u>
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
"New" Cases	44	4.91	3.69
* "Old" Cases	2	.22	.17
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	134	14.96	11.24
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	46	5.13	3.86
Bony Abnormalities	66	7.37	5.53
Malignant Neoplasm	24	2.68	2.01
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	2	.22	.17
Lymphadenopathies (excluding sarcoids)	2	.22	.17
Sarcoidosis	4	.45	.34
Abnormality of heart - congenital	6	.67	.50
- acquired	115	12.84	9.64
Pneumoconiosis - without P.M.F.	38	4.24	3.19
Pneumoconiosis - with P.M.F.	14	1.56	1.17
Pulmonary Fibrosis - non tuberculous	136	15.18	11.40
Emphysema	53	5.92	4.44
Bronchiectasis	31	3.46	2.60
Bacterial virus and other lung infections	52	5.80	4.36
Pleural thickening or calcification	33	3.68	2.77
Abnormalities of the diaphragm	76	8.48	6.37
Spontaneous pneumothorax	3	.34	.25
Failed to attend clinic for further investigation	15	1.67	1.26
	896	100.00	75.13

\* "Old" cases refer to examinees who are notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis known to the Chest Clinic prior to Mass Radiography examination.

TABLE 4.

Analysis of New Confirmed cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Age Group, Sex, and rate per 1,000 examined.

Age Group	Males			Females			Total		
	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	7	15.91	2.99	8	18.19	3.03	15	34.10	3.01
25 - 34	8	18.19	8.28	5	11.36	3.47	13	29.55	5.40
35 - 44	2	4.54	2.69	3	6.82	3.18	5	11.36	2.97
45 - 59	7	15.91	7.99	2	4.54	2.03	9	20.45	4.84
60 and over	2	4.54	4.60	-	-	-	2	4.54	2.71
	26	59.09	4.77	18	40.91	2.78	44	100.00	3.69

TABLE 5.

Analysis in Survey Groups of Total Number Examined  
and New Confirmed Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
indicating rate per 1,000 examined.

	No. Examined.		Confirmed P.T.		Rate per 1,000
	Total	%	No.	%	
General Population Volunteers	4,209	35.29	20	45.45	4.75
General Practitioner Referrals	2,568	21.53	16	36.36	6.23
Ante-natal Clinic Examinees	898	7.53	2	4.55	2.23
National Service Recruits	987	8.28	2	4.55	2.03
Civil Servants and Local Govern- ment Officers	871	7.30	-	-	-
Teaching Staff	243	2.04	-	-	-
Schoolchildren	482	4.04	2	4.55	4.15
Students	1,134	9.51	1	2.27	.88
Contacts	56	.47	-	-	-
Hospital Staff - General	431	3.62	1	2.27	2.32
Miscellaneous Factory Groups	18	.15	-	-	-
Special Groups	29	.24	-	-	-
	11,926	100.00	44	100.00	3.69



Details of surveys carried out by mobile units at Industrial Establishments in the County Borough of Swansea during the period 1st January - 31st December 1959.

TABLE I.

<u>Survey.</u>	<u>Total Examined</u>	<u>Total Abnormal</u>	<u>Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation</u>	<u>Other Pulmonary Abnormal- ities.</u>
Hodges & Sons (Clothiers) Limited	212	4	2	2
Viscoe Development Co. Ltd.,	392	10	4	6
Tir John Power Station	260	5	1	4
Cefn Coed Mental Hospital - Staff	70	2	-	2
- Patients	481	34	2	32
Morrison Hospital - Staff	208	7	1	6
H.M.C. and John Legge Limited	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,626</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>52</u>

TABLE II.

Details of Abnormalities Discovered.

<u>Abnormality.</u>	<u>Classified by Chest Physicians.</u>	<u>Classified by M.R. Units.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
"New" cases	1	-	1
"Old" cases	-	1	1
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	1	2	3
Healed Post-Primary Tuberculosis	-	16	16
Abnormality of the bony thorax	-	4	4
Acquired cardiac abnormalities	-	7	7
Pneumoconiosis - without P.M.F.	-	8	8
- with P.M.F.	-	2	2
Pulmonary fibrosis - non-tuberculous	-	10	10
Emphysema	-	2	2
Bronchiectasis	1	-	1
Bacterial, virus and other lung infections	2	-	2
Negative after further investigation at Chest Clinic	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>10</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>62</u>

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

### Auxiliary Clinic.

The majority of patients attending this clinic are referred from the Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics. As the number of patients attending the ante-natal clinics has decreased, so there has been a corresponding decrease in the numbers attending the Auxiliary Clinic. Routine blood tests for Syphilis are done at ante-natal clinics and it is gratifying that only one case of early syphilis was found. This was a case referred for examination after miscarriage. No new cases of congenital syphilis under the age of one year were found, neither were any cases of ophthalmia neonatorum reported.

8 patients who were treated for syphilis - 5 of them old patients who returned for further treatment - during pregnancy. The babies of 6 had negative blood; one failed to bring her baby for examination and one was confined at the end of the year.

The majority of patients are treated for non-venereal conditions. This treatment is much appreciated by those who attend as there are no other facilities in the town for such treatment.

New cases dealt with during the year were referred from the following sources:-

Ante-natal clinics	...	124
Post-natal Clinics	...	16
Midwife	...	2
Children's Officer	...	2
Private Practitioners	...	3
Probation Officer	...	1
Other members of the family	...	1
Self	...	1
Police	...	1
		<u>151</u>

The following return shows the work undertaken at the  
Venereal Diseases Clinic, Mount Pleasant Hospital, Swansea,  
and the Auxiliary Clinic, Eaton Crescent.

	Mount Pleasant			Auxiliary		
	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
1. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	20	13	7	10	-	10
2. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition.	9	6	3	4	-	4
3. Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	3	3	-	-	-	-
4. Patients dealt with for the first time (excl. 2 & 3) suffering from:-						
Syphilis Primary	1	1	-	1	-	1
" Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Latent in the 1st year of infection	1	1	-	-	-	-
" Cardio-Vascular	-	-	-	-	-	-
" of the Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other late or latent stages	4	3	1	1	-	1
Syphilis Congenital: Aged under 1 yr	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " : Aged 1 but under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " : Aged 5 but under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " : Aged 15 and over	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL ITEM 4	6	5	1	4	-	4
5. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	12	7	5	2	-	2
6. Patients transferred elsewhere	4	4	-	-	-	-
7. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	7	5	2	2	-	2
8. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st	15	11	4	14	-	14
9. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	20	17	3	1	-	1
10. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis.	23	23	-	-	-	-
12. Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding items 10 and 11).	79	61	18	3	-	3
13. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	66	53	13	1	-	1
14. Patients transferred elsewhere	8	8	-	-	-	-
15. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation on December 3	26	21	5	-	-	-
16. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st	22	19	3	3	-	3
17. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	24	20	4	63	-	63
18. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition.	-	-	-	28	-	28



	Mount Pleasant			Auxiliary		
	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
19. Patients transferred from other centres after observation	4	4	-	-	-	-
20. Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding items 18 and 19) suffering from:-						
Chancroid	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granuloma Inguinale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-gonococcal Urethritis	50	50	-	-	-	-
Yaws	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other conditions requiring treatment	59	47	12	138	-	138
Conditions not requiring treatment	56	50	6	6	1	5
Undiagnosed conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ITEM 20	166	148	18	144	1	143
21. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	141	120	21	42	1	41
22. Patients transferred elsewhere	2	2	-	6	-	6
23. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	2	2	-	140	-	140
24. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st	49	48	1	47	-	47

Services rendered at the Treatment Centres during the year showing the areas in which patients dealt with for the first time resided.

	Syphilis Item 4	Gonorrhoea Item 12	Other Conditions Item 20	TOTAL
Swansea (Mount Pleasant and Auxiliary Clinic)	10	82	310	402
Glamorgan	2	16	66	84
Carmarthen	1	9	40	50
Pembroke	-	-	5	5
Brecon	-	1	7	8
Sailors	-	43	115	158

### "Break-up" of Families.

Some problem families have shown considerable improvement, have been re-housed and handed back to the district health visitor by the special problem family health visitor.

During 1958 the work of the problem family health visitor decreased to such an extent that she was able to undertake normal district duties in addition to her specialist work. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is still a hard core of problem families who show little or no improvement despite the constant supervision given to them by the specialist.

### Night Sitters.

Thirty-eight patients were serviced during the year and the total number of visits paid were 741, ranging from one night to several weeks. Of the 38 patients, 25 died, 5 were admitted to hospital, and 8 became convalescent.

The service has proved itself both valuable and necessary.

The majority number of patients serviced were old people who were ill, living alone, and awaiting admission to hospital, many of whom died before admission.

Many of the night attendants have had nursing experience, take a keen interest in the welfare of their patients, and give the patients a sense of security to know they are being cared for.

The work fluctuates a great deal - sometimes extremely busy, other times fairly light.

The majority of cases serviced were on the minimum charge of 2/6d. per night.

### Occupational Health.

During the year, 201 persons were medically examined prior to entry into the Authority's Superannuation Scheme. Nine were examined for other local authorities.

The results were as follows:-

	Swansea Local Authority.	Others.
Category 1 - First Class Life ...	100	6
" 2 - Fit for appointment and no undue risk to fund ...	81	3
" 3 - Re-examination (ultimately to come into Category 1 or 2, or to be discharged)	9	-
" 4 - Unfit	2	-
TOTAL	192	9

### Water Duty Personnel.

As an essential precaution against the employment of carriers of cases of enteric or other intestinal diseases on water supply work, all new employees such as labourers, reservoir attendants etc., were first subjected to laboratory tests of urine, faeces and blood specimens. 79 such men were tested in 1959 and all were passed as safe for such employment.



### Re-housing.

A full report on the re-housing scheme for medical priority cases was given in my report for 1955.

During the year under review, 58 priority allocations for tenancy were made on medical grounds. These were as follows:-

Tuberculous patient in family or house	...	27
Cardiac	...	14
Orthopaedic	...	4
Epilepsy	...	2
General ill health and mental aberration	...	1
Others	...	10
		<u>58</u>

In addition, transfers for Corporation tenants have been arranged in many cases on medical grounds.

### Sick Room Equipment.

The arrangements were the same as for previous years and the number of articles issued on loan was as follows:-

Air Rings	...	192
Bed Pans	...	221
Bed Rests	...	166
Macintosh Sheets	...	280
Urinals	...	66
Wheel Chairs	...	13
Miscellaneous Equipment	...	3

### Orthopaedic.

Treatment for orthopaedic and postural defects is provided at the Authority's Orthopaedic Clinic, Trinity Place. The cases normally dealt with are children who have attained school leaving age and whose treatment previously started, has not been completed. 348 attendances were made.

Note. For information regarding the orthopaedic treatment of children under school age, please refer to the part of the report on the services available for the care of infants.

### General.

Particulars of patients discharged from the local hospitals are forwarded to the department, if the hospital authorities consider that the department can be of assistance.

Two Health Visitors attend ward rounds, consultations and out-patients at the local hospitals, in order to provide any necessary information regarding the environmental and social conditions of the patient about to be discharged. Further, they impart the advice given about treatment etc., to the district health visitors, in order that they can supervise the patients on discharge in conjunction with the family doctor and see that the patients carry out the advice they have been given at hospital.



## DOMESTIC HELP.

The arrangements were the same as outlined in my report for 1952.

The number of cases provided with domestic help since 1954 is as follows:-

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	21	30	26	26	26	45
Tuberculosis	4	4	10	9	3	6
Chronic sick including aged and infirm	539	483	426	431	483	314
Others	55	79	83	58	71	69
TOTAL	619	596	545	524	583	434

Of the 619 cases serviced, 395 had received help prior to 1959. Of these 360 were elderly people and confirms the views that this service is now really a social service for the aged.

The establishment was the equivalent of 56 full-time home helps, made up of 27 full-time and 56 part-time workers. The demand for help far exceeded the help available and the strictest priority had, therefore, to be adhered to, for example, the aged and chronic sick were frequently left unserved during acute emergencies and maternity cases which required full-time help.

It has been found quite often that part-time home helps, except on maternity cases and a few emergencies, are far more valuable than full-time. This is especially so for old people, who require help in the mornings for lighting their fires, and can share the morning with another patient, since for these cases afternoon sessions would not be useful. The home helps are hard working, sincere women, who have the welfare of their patients at heart and do not hesitate to tackle any work to make things easier for them, often going back in their own time if they think the patients are in need.

The home helps formed their own social club in September 1958. They have held monthly meetings which have proved very popular, and speakers give lectures on subjects closely connected with their work. A permanent Centre has now been obtained for these meetings.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

The education of the community in matters of physical, emotional and social health is unquestionably one of the biggest tasks confronting all Health Departments.

Education material published by the Central Council for Health Education was distributed to households by the health visitors to supplement the advice already given. Health Education is one of the most important functions of the health visitor's duty, because she comes into personal contact with the people on her district but, with a depleted staff, it consequently follows that this function isn't being accomplished to the extent that I should like.

## SECTION VI.

### MENTAL HEALTH.

There was marked progress in the community care service for the mentally ill during 1959. The number of cases visited increased substantially and much support was given to patients in their own homes.

The excellent liaison between the Mental Hospital, the Family Doctors and the Staff of the Local Health Authority, is resulting in an efficient service in the community, both in the preventive field and in after-care work.

Weekly "Case Conferences" held at Cefn Coed Hospital under the direction of the Medical Superintendent since June, 1958, are still attended by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, two Mental Welfare Officers, and eight Co-ordinating Health Visitors. The main aim is to help the Social Workers acquire experience and understanding of inter-personal relationships, which are of importance in the production and relief of mental illness.

Cases with whom workers are personally involved are used as the main medium for training, with the approval of the family doctors concerned. Some formal and clinical instruction is given and selected psychiatric training films are used as a basis for discussion.

Early in the year the Mental Welfare Officers and the Co-ordinating Health Visitors commenced visiting patients selected for after-care, in the wards, so that a good relationship is built up in readiness for community care.

Some favourable signs are - an increase in the admission and discharge rate in those requiring short term care; an increase in Out-patient activity as well as in domiciliary visiting by Consultant Psychiatrists and a reduction in the number of patients admitted to hospital, who had had sustained after-care.

The number of certifications dropped substantially and, in fact, only nine patients were certified during the year. This considerable decrease is an encouraging trend in line with the future administration of the Mental Health Act, which came into force in July, 1959.

Fortnightly seminars for Family Doctors and Public Health Doctors were commenced in April at Cefn Coed Hospital.

On October 6th, the Minister of Health permitted patients to be admitted to Mental Hospitals on an informal basis. This was put into immediate operation and, by the end of the year, quite a number of patients had been admitted in this way.

In May, a Mental Health Exhibition, lasting three days, was arranged by the Welsh Board of Health and supported by Cefn Coed Hospital and the Local Authority. This combined effort was given much publicity in the press by a series of feature articles on the treatment of mental illness. Films, lectures, posters, and leaflets, as well as a "Brains Trust" were some of the other methods used to stimulate the interest of the public and to encourage a more mature attitude towards mental illness.

At the conclusion of the Exhibition, an "Open Day" was held at Cefn Coed Hospital to which the public was invited as a means of "opening their eyes" to the modern methods of treatment and to help remove some of the morbid fears so prevalent even to-day.

The Psychiatric Social Club inaugurated in October 1958, is now held weekly and is continuing steadily. Patients are being helped and guided towards rehabilitation in personal contacts and organised social activities.



At the end of the year, membership had doubled and the Club is becoming self-supporting under the friendly supervision of the Mental Welfare Officers and one of the Psychiatrists.

In order to strengthen the links with the Hospital, Family Doctors and other agencies, the provision of a Mental Health Centre in the form of a Day Hospital, is envisaged in the near future, under the auspices of the Regional Hospital Board and the Nuffield Hospital Trust, using a building adapted for the purpose as a pilot scheme. This will greatly support the home visiting service, for it will be the point at which all concerned with the work can meet, where conferences may be held and guidance and training given.

Advantage is still being taken of informal admission of patients to mental deficiency hospitals, and, in fact, all patients admitted from this Authority during the year were admitted informally. Those already in hospital under Order continued to be reviewed, and the majority are now in hospital on an informal basis:-

Lunacy Act, 1890.

Cases dealt with:-

Summary Reception Orders made	-	9
Urgency Orders	-	Nil
Section 20 Orders	-	76

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Voluntary Admissions	-	84
Informal Admissions	-	8
Temporary Patients	-	Nil
Total visits to the mentally ill	-	1,566



MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS 1913 - 1928.

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
1. <u>Particulars of cases reported during 1959.</u>				
(a) cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with"	-	-	-	-
Number in which action taken on reports by:-				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children:-				
(i) while at school or liable to attend school	6	6	-	-
(ii) on leaving special school	-	-	6	3
(iii) on leaving ordinary school	-	-	-	2
(2) Police or by Courts	-	-	-	-
(3) Other sources	-	-	-	3
Total of 1 (a)	6	6	6	8
(b) cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	-	-	-	-
(c) cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	-	-	-	-
(d) cases reported in which action was incomplete at 31st December, 1959, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	-	-	-	-
Total of 1 (a) - (d) ino.	6	6	6	8

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
2. <u>Disposal of cases reported during 1959.</u>				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "Subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(a) number:-				
(i) Died or left district	-	-	-	-
(ii) Placed under Statutory Supervision	6	6	6	8
(iii) Placed under Guardianship	-	-	-	-
(iv) Taken to "Places of Safety"	-	-	-	-
(v) Admitted to Hospitals	-	-	-	-
Total of 2 (a)	6	6	6	8
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "Subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b) number:				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	-	-	-	-
(ii) Action unnecessary	-	-	-	-
(c) Cases reported at 1(a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged	-	-	-	-
Total of 2(a) - (c) inc.	6	6	6	8
3. <u>Number of Mental Defectives for whom care was arranged by the local health authority under Circular 5/52 during 1959 and admitted to:-</u>				
(a) National Health Service Hospitals	-	-	-	-
(b) Elsewhere	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
4. <u>Total cases on Authority's Registers on 31.12.59.</u>				
(iv) Under Statutory Supervision	33	24	121	107
(ii) Under Guardianship	-	-	-	-
(iii) In "Place of Safety"	-	-	-	-
(iv) In Hospitals	6	3	94	79
(v) Under Voluntary Supervision	-	-	13	21
Total	39	27	229	207
5. <u>Number of defectives under Guardianship on 31st December, 1959, who were dealt with under the provisions of Section 8 or 9, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 (included in 4 (ii)).</u>	-	-	-	-

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
<u>Classification of defectives in the community on 31.12.59.</u> (according to need at that date).				
(a) Cases included in 4(i) - (iii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority:-				
(1) In urgent need of hospital care:				
(i) "cot and chair" cases	1	1	1	1
(ii) ambulan low grade cases	3	1	-	-
(iii) medium grade cases	1	-	-	-
(iv) high grade cases	-	-	1	-
Total urgent cases	5	2	2	1
(2) Not in urgent need of hospital care:-				
(i) "cot and chair" cases	-	-	-	-
(ii) ambulance low grade cases	-	-	-	-
(iii) medium grade cases	-	-	-	-
(iv) high grade cases	-	-	-	-
Total non-urgent cases	-	-	-	-
Total of urgent and non-urgent cases	5	2	2	1
(b) Of the cases included in items 4(i), (ii) and (v), number considered suitable for:-				
(i) Occupation Centre	30	20	-	64
(ii) Industrial Centre	-	-	70	-
(iii) Home Training	-	-	-	-
Total of 6(b)	30	20	70	64
(c) Of the cases included in 7(b), number receiving training on 31.12.59				
(i) In Occupation Centre (incl. Voluntary Group)	20	15	-	21
(ii) In Industrial Centre	5	-	55	-
(iii) From a home teacher in groups.	-	-	-	-
(iv) From a home teacher at home (not in groups)	-	-	-	-
	25	15	55	21

Taken off the Register.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Ceased to be under care	-	-
Died, left the district or lost sight of	1	2
Dealt with under Lunacy Act	-	-
TOTAL	1	2



The number of visits made by the Mental Deficiency Supervising Officer was 1,189.

Training - Occupation and Industrial Centres.

There are two day training centres for mental defectives.

They are:-

(a) Occupation Centre

(which is sub-divided to provide accommodation for older girls in the form of a Handicraft Centre).

Mount Pleasant Baptist Chapel Schoolroom  
Aberd, Berthi Street,  
Swansea.

(b) Industrial Centre,  
St. Catherine's Schoolroom,  
Clifton Row,  
Swansea.

New Occupation Centre.

Construction of the new Occupation Centre at Broadway, Sketty, was almost completed by the end of the year. It is not only ideal in structure, but will be acceptable to the majority of parents.

Many schemes, which hitherto were prevented by cramped quarters, will be put into operation in this new Centre.

Number receiving training.

At the end of the year the number receiving training was:-

		<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 16 years of age	...	25	15	40
Over 16 years of age	...	55	21	76
		80	36	116

This number was allocated between the respective centres as under:-

		<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Occupation Centre	...	20	36	56
Industrial Centre	...	60	-	60
		80	36	116

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

All pupils attending the Centres are medically examined annually, and they receive dental treatment and treatment for minor ailments at the clinic. All attending the Occupation Centre are visited periodically for hygiene inspection by the School Nurse. Arrangements were made for visitation by the Speech Therapist, but they were discontinued after six months owing to deficiency in staff. Arrangements are now in hand for this service to be re-started at the new Centre at Broadway early next year.

### Minor Ailment Treatment.

		<u>Occupation Centre.</u>	<u>Industrial Centre.</u>
Number of defects treated	...	0	4
Number of attendances	...	0	3

### Type of training undertaken.

- Occupation Centre - Elementary 3'Rs. - sense training - habit training - percussion band - musical games and action songs - clay modelling - elementary handwork or physical training etc.
- Handicraft Centre - Simple cookery and laundry. Patients now bring their own ingredients for cooking and take home the finished product. They derive great pleasure from this, particularly making their Christmas Cakes. Rug making, embroidery, stool making, raffia work etc., are also carried out.
- Industrial Centre - Boot and shoe repairs for Homes for the Aged, Part III Accommodation and Children's Department, cutting or bundling firewood for Clinics and Homes for the Aged etc., - mending boxes for a nearby firm and making some equipment for the Occupation Centre - rug and mat making, Christmas crackers - basket work - brush making - fret work - physical training - organised games etc.

### Scout

A Scout Group was formed during the year under the direction of one of the Assistant Supervisors who is a Scout Master. Good progress is being made and the boys are equipped with uniforms and other items necessary for their training. Occasional week-end rambles are to be commenced shortly, in preparation for a camping holiday.

### Provision of Meals.

The dinners at both Centres have been provided by the School Meals Service since the 9th September, 1957. The males and females attending the Centres who are over 16 years of age are provided with free meals. The parents of the children under 16 years of age are expected to pay for the meals, but allowances are made in necessitous cases.

### Transport Facilities.

Most of the adult males and females attending the respective Centres have been trained to proceed to and from the Centres on their own initiative. 'Bus tokens and travel vouchers are issued to them for free travel on the 'buses. Children are conveyed to and from the Centre by a private coach hired by the Department. Teachers act as guides to ensure the comfort and safety of the pupils. The physically handicapped children are transported in sitting cars provided by the Department.

### Holidays.

The Centres are closed for similar periods as the Primary Schools.

### Pocket Money.

The males and females over 16 years of age, in addition to their mid-day meal and 'bus tokens, are provided with weekly pocket money. The sum varies from 2/6d. to 7/6d. as a token for good behaviour, regular attendance and the efficiency displayed in the training and work.



#### Glamorgan County Council Cases.

Included in the numbers of Swansea patients quoted as receiving training in the Centres, there are 11 patients from the Glamorgan County Council area, the cost being borne by that Authority.

#### Miscellaneous.

Arrangements were made during the year for the pupils attending both Centres to go on a Summer Picnic, to have a Christmas Party and to visit the Pantomime.

#### General.

There are only 3 female patients awaiting admission to Mental Deficiency Hospitals, but we have 7 low grade boys needing urgent admittance. We are always assured by the Regional Hospital Board that every effort is being made to place them as soon as possible, but vacancies are very few and far between. The cases under Statutory Supervision receive the benefits of care and after-care if necessary, and those who are suitable are advised regarding employment through consultations between the Supervising Officer and the D.R.O. Cases on Licence are also helped in this way regarding suitable employment. There is co-operation between the Mental Health Section of the department and the National Assistance Board and Ministry of Labour.

Steady progress is being maintained with regard to the training, occupation and general welfare of mental defectives living in the Community.

#### Swansea Mentally Handicapped Association.

This Association formed by the parents of children suffering mental handicap is now well established, and there is the utmost co-operation between the Association and the Department, which is most beneficial to the children themselves.

A keen interest is taken in this work and appreciation is shown in many practical ways by the number of items they have supplied to the Centres, one such item being the provision of uniforms for the Scout Troup at the Industrial Centre.

This is an example of the spirit existing between the voluntary and statutory bodies.



## SECTION VII.

### National Assistance Act, 1948.

It is now eleven years since the Poor Law was repealed by the National Assistance Act 1948 and this has been a period of extensive activity for both the Statutory and Voluntary Services in the country, and as far as this authority is concerned, it is felt that we have gone a substantial way towards meeting the needs and problems of the Aged.

#### Homes for the Aged - Residential Accommodation.

The residential accommodation has, on the whole, been adequate to meet the demands made but a fluctuating waiting list has developed.

It is hoped that this list, together with the anticipated demand for an ageing population and the removal of part of the residents at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Part III Accommodation, will be met by the new Home at Brenig Road, plans of which have been approved by the Welsh Board of Health. Actual building will commence next year.

At the 31st December, 1959, residential accommodation was provided at the following Homes:-

Mt. Pleasant Hospital	- Male & Female Blocks	...	100 Beds
Earlsmoor	- Male	...	22 "
Norton Lodge	- Male	...	25 "
West Cross House	- Mixed	...	49 "
Tuxedo	- Female	...	33 "
Ingledene	- Female	...	24 "
Llanthewy	- Female	...	31 "
St. Margaret's	- Mixed	...	41 "

#### Admissions and Discharges to Residential Accommodation, other than Mount Pleasant Hospital.

	Earls- moor.	Norton Lodge.	West Cross House.		St. Margaret's.		Tuxedo.	Llanthewy & Ingledene.	TOTAL.
			M.	F.	M.	F.			
No. of residents on 31.12.58.	22	21	33	18	20	16	33	53	216
Admitted during 1959	3	9	17	3	10	7	22	39	110
Discharged during 1959.	4	7	20	4	7	6	23	38	108
No. of residents remaining on 31.12.59.	21	23	30	17	23	17	32	54	217

### Mount Pleasant Hospital.

Since 1948 this authority has retained a portion of Mount Pleasant Hospital for the purpose of providing residential accommodation, which will be partly relinquished when the Home at Brenig Road is available.

Mount Pleasant Hospital Residents.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
No. of residents on 31.12.58. ...	37	42	79
No. of residents admitted during 1959 ...	38	21	59
No. of residents discharged during 1959. ...	27	18	45
No. of residents remaining on 31.12.59. ...	48	45	93

### Analysis of Age Groups of persons in permanent residential accommodation on 31st December 1959.

	No. of residents.	Under 50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80-90.	Over 90.
Mount Pleasant Hospital	93	3	16	17	33	23	1
Earlsmoor ...	21	-	-	2	9	8	2
Norton Lodge ...	23	-	-	5	7	9	2
West Cross House ...	47	-	1	12	18	14	2
Tuxedo ...	32	-	-	3	14	14	1
Inglestone ...	24	-	-	2	8	14	-
Llanthwy ...	30	-	-	2	6	11	11
St. Margaret's ...	40	-	3	4	19	12	2
TOTAL ...	310	3	20	47	114	105	21

### Amenities in the Homes for the Aged.

As mentioned in my previous reports, care has been taken in the provision of residential accommodation to create conditions and an atmosphere as near as possible to those of the ordinary home.

The residents have their own personal things around them and visitors are allowed at any time during the day or evening. Residents are free to go and come as they desire, but are required to advise the Warden if they are to be away from the Home for any appreciable time.

Bus outings were provided during the year by the Corporation for all the residents.



Residents are encouraged to be as active as possible. A full-time occupational therapist is employed, and the following articles were made:-

Lampshades;	Stools;
Rugs;	Chairbacks;
Bedroom Slippers;	Scarves.

The women residents are provided with wool, and undertake the knitting of socks, which are available for the use of male residents who prefer hand knitted hosiery. All the residents are encouraged to take part in light domestic duties in the Homes.

The male residents at West Cross House continue to keep poultry.

3 chiropodists are engaged on a sessional basis and continue to visit each Home, their services being of great benefit to all concerned.

As usual, the Mayor's party visited the Homes at Christmas time.

#### Medical Arrangements.

Residents in the Homes for the Aged are encouraged to retain their own doctors. If this is not practicable, as in the case when distances between the general practitioner's normal district and the Home is too far, arrangements are made for them to be transferred to the list of a local practitioner of their own choice.

Regular visits to the Homes are made by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, who advises the Wardens on any matters of hygiene and problems of a medical nature.

As in previous years, all applicants for admission produce a medical certificate regarding fitness and receive a chest x-ray. Periodical chest x-ray examinations are taken of all residents in the Homes.

In recent years, the "chronic sick" situation has resulted in difficulties being experienced in obtaining the transfer of sick residents to hospital.

However, during 1959, the situation improved - in no small way due to the "mutual transfer" system introduced during the year. This arrangement involves exchanging patients with the hospital concerned and, although such a system has its limitations, it is proving to be well worth an extended trial.

#### Payment for Accommodation.

A prime factor in giving the elderly folk that vital sense of independence is that all contribute for their board and lodging on a sliding scale, according to their financial circumstances, and everyone retains by right a minimum of 10/- pocket money, which is spent on personal matters or it is put into savings by them.

In accordance with the National Assistance (Charges of Accommodation) Regulations 1955 (Circular 2/55 (Wales)), the minimum charge for accommodation provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, is £2. 0. 0d. per week and the maximum charge £5. 0. 11d. per week.

### Arrangements with Voluntary Bodies and other Local Authorities.

Section 32 of the National Assistance Act 1948 states that, if an Authority provides accommodation or certain services for a person ordinarily resident in the area of another Local Authority, they may recover the expenses incurred from the Authority of the area of residence.

Persons provided with residential accommodation during 1959 by other local authorities and voluntary organisations for whom Swansea County Borough Council accepted responsibility were accommodated as follows:-

Carmarthenshire County Council	...	1
Glamorgan County Council	...	3
Brecon County Council	...	1
British Legion	...	3
London County Council	...	1
Cripplecraft	...	1
National Society for Epileptics, Chalfont	...	1
Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind, Caswell	...	1
Salvation Army	...	1

Persons provided with residential accommodation during 1959 by Swansea County Borough Council for whom other local authorities have accepted financial responsibility are as follows:-

Bristol City & County Council	...	1
Cardiff City Council	...	1
Carmarthen County Council	...	2
Devonshire County Council	...	1
Glamorganshire County Council	...	3
Huntingdon County Council	...	1
Cardiganshire County Council	...	1

Experience has shown that great care has to be taken by investigating officers when dealing with applications for residential or temporary accommodation, as previous movements and dates have direct bearing when determining ordinary residence which ultimately affects the financial burdens to be borne by this authority.

### The Aged Sick and the Health Department.

1959 showed a slight improvement in the chronic sick problem but our domiciliary services were again in heavy demand. In all cases brought to the notice of the department, arrangements were made for the sick to be provided with every service possible, under the National Health Service Act.

Where hospital admission was indicated, every effort was made to secure hospital beds.

Again the feature of each case was the team work and close collaboration of all concerned - general practitioners, hospital services, and the staff of the Health Department.



Part 1. Return of persons resident on the night of  
31st December, 1959, in accommodation provided  
under Part III of the National Assistance Act,  
1948.

Table A. PERSONS IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

Description of persons			Persons (exclusive of staff) residing in					TOTAL
			homes in the possession of the Council whose normal bed complement for residential accommodation is			premises vested in the Minister as hospitals	accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations.	
			less than 35	35 - 70	over 70			
			1	2	3			
1 Not	aged	M	35	44	-	22	3	104
2 materially		F	76	23	-	16	-	115
3 handicapped	not	M	-	-	-	3	-	3
4	aged	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	aged	M	4	2	-	-	-	6
6 Blind		F	5	-	-	2	-	7
7	not	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	aged	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	aged	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Deaf		F	-	-	-	1	-	1
11	not	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	aged	F	-	-	-	1	-	1
13	aged	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Epileptic		F	-	-	-	2	-	2
15	not	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	aged	F	-	-	-	-	1	1
17 Others	aged	M	4	5	-	10	-	19
18 physically		F	3	5	-	6	-	14
19 handicapped	not	M	-	-	-	5	-	5
20	aged	F	-	-	-	6	1	7
21 Mentally	aged	M	-	-	-	2	-	2
22 handicapped		F	3	2	-	9	-	14
23	not	M	-	1	-	6	-	7
24	aged	F	-	5	-	2	-	7
25 Grand Total	...		130	87	-	93	5	315
Number of homes in which these persons reside			5	2	-	1	3	11

	Aged	Other
Persons accommodated on behalf of other local authorities (included in Table A above)	10	-
Persons accommodated as residents by other local authorities on behalf of the Council (not included above)	5	-

Table B. PERSONS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

			Persons (exclusive of staff) residing in:-				TOTAL
			premises in the possession of the Council		premises vested in the Minister as hospitals	accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations	
			used only for temporary accommodation	Other			
			1	2	3	4	5
Persons over age 16	evicted	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	3	-	-	-	3
	other	M	-	-	1	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-
Children accompanied by persons over age 16	evicted		-	-	-	-	-
	other		-	-	-	-	-
Other Children			-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total			3	-	1	-	4

Notes on classification of residents for Table A.

- (1) Each person should be recorded on one line only of lines 1 - 24: a person suffering from more than one handicap should be classified according to major handicap.
- (2) The intention is to regard persons as aged, for the purpose of this return, if over 65 years old but the distinction between aged and not aged is intended to be a broad one made by general appraisal and without recourse to precise records.
- (3) Lines 1 to 4: "Not materially handicapped" means without specific handicap other than the infirmity of age.
- (4) Lines 5 to 8: certified "Blind", as defined in Section 64 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.
- (5) Lines 9 to 12: "Deaf" as defined in Circular 32/51.

PART II - REGISTRATION OF OLD PERSONS' AND DISABLED PERSONS' HOMES (SECTIONS 37-40 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948)							
New registrations effected in 1959		Registrations cancelled in 1959 <sup>o</sup>		Types of Homes	Homes on the register on the night of 31.12.59.		Applications for registration refused in 1959
No. of Homes	Number of residents for whom provision made*	No. of Homes	Number of residents for whom provision made*		No. of Homes	Number of residents for whom provision made*	
-	-	-	-	Homes for Old Persons	2	30	-
-	-	-	-	Homes for Disabled Persons	1	32	-
-	-	-	-	Homes for Old Persons and Disabled Persons	1	16	-
-	-	-	-	TOTAL.	4	78	-

\* Exclusive of Staff.

<sup>o</sup> Including voluntary closures.



PART III - REGISTRATION OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS  
(SECTION 29 of THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE  
ACT, 1948).

NUMBER ON THE REGISTERS ON THE NIGHT OF 31.12.59.				
		Children under age 16	Persons aged 16-64	Persons aged 65 and over
Register of Handicapped Persons (Deaf)	M	4	58	2
	F	5	50	2
Register of Handicapped Persons (Hard of Hearing)	M	1	2	-
	F	2	2	-
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes)	M	-	43	5
	F	1	15	4
TOTAL		13	170	13

### Temporary Accommodation.

Under Section 21 (b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council has provided temporary accommodation for persons who are in need of it through circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen, such as fire, flood, eviction.

This duty of providing temporary accommodation was, at one time, a task which all local authorities found burdensome and difficult to administer. The Health Committee, after careful consideration, made its first effort to solve this problem when in 1958 it decided that:-

- (a) the maximum period during which persons may remain in temporary accommodation be 3 months;
- (b) that if, on the expiration of that period, no accommodation has been found, the children be taken into care and the mother be admitted on a nightly basis for a maximum period of 14 days.

This measure resulted in a dramatic decrease in the number of people remaining in Part III Accommodation at the end of 1958.

This partial success in the Temporary Accommodation problem was consolidated when Council, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, decided to relinquish the tenancy of Block V, Mount Pleasant Hospital, which had hitherto been used for the purpose of temporary accommodation. On the 25th May, 1959, the occupants of Block V were transferred to Cwmllywd Hostel, Waunarlwydd, which had formerly been used for the rehabilitation of problem families.

### Admissions and Discharges to Temporary Accommodation - Cwmllywd Hostel.

	Male.	Female.	Children.	TOTAL.
No. of residents remaining on 31.12.58. ...	1	2	7	10
No. admitted during 1959 ...	-	23	24	47
No. discharged during 1959 ...	1	22	31	54
No. of residents remaining on 31.12.59. ...	-	3	-	3



Admissions and Discharges to Temporary Accommodation

- Mount Pleasant Hospital.

	Male.	Female.	Children.	TOTAL.
No. of residents remaining on 31.12.58. ...	4	1	-	5
No. admitted during 1959 ...	9	15	9	33
No. discharged during 1959 ...	12	16	9	37
No. of residents remaining on 31.12.59. ...	1	-	-	1

It is of interest to note that persons in temporary accommodation at Cwmllwyd no longer receive the full range of services as was the case in Block V, Mount Pleasant Hospital. At Cwmllwyd Hostel, persons in need are given the tenancy of self-contained units with full facilities for cooking etc. They are, therefore, only liable for rent and are compelled to purchase and prepare their own food etc. The charge at the Hostel is 4/3d. per day, or 3/- if a unit is shared with other families.

The collection of such rentals as compared to the maintenance charges at Mount Pleasant Hospital is very much easier and the arrears accrued are insignificant when compared to the experience at Mount Pleasant Hospital.

Temporary Accommodation no longer presents the acute problem as in the immediate years after 1948, either administratively or financially.

In the Community.

General Provision for the Elderly.

During 1959 approximately 5,840 visits were made by the Welfare Officers and Health Visitors to the elderly. The problems considered and the action taken are most varied. The elderly folk are kept under supervision to avoid their deterioration, assistance given with economic problems, and to meet, as far as possible, the general policy that old people should be helped to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. No matter how well a Home for the Aged is managed, or how contented the old people may be in such surroundings, it is the desire of most old people and of the Local Authority that, as long as possible, they should live independent lives in familiar surroundings. Many of those on the visiting list have been brought to the attention of the department by District Nurses, Public Health Inspectors, Health Visitors, Municipal Midwives, Hospital Almoners, General Practitioners, Ministers of Religion, National Assistance Board Officers, Voluntary organisations, friends and relatives. A number of these old people, through the encouragement of the Welfare Officers, are now attending Old Peoples' Clubs, have the service or visits from voluntary organisations, and are leading much fuller and more interesting lives than when they first came to the attention of the department. Usually, at the first visit, old folk are unwilling to accept facilities offered by the department, but most complain of loneliness and are pleased when the Welfare Officer suggests he might make a further friendly call. Through further visits, the confidence of the old or handicapped person is usually gained, and services such as "Meals on Wheels", Domestic Help, Chiropody or introduction to Clubs are eventually accepted and appreciated.

The 24 hour service maintained by the welfare staff, in respect of the aged of the town, is also available to meet applications for temporary accommodation and vagrancy.

The arrangements made with the National Assistance Board continued to operate in 1959 and, as experienced in previous years, it was found that railway vouchers, issued to this Authority, enabled Welfare Officers to facilitate the transfer of vagrants to a reception centre immediately, without being forced to admit to Part III Accommodation, as an interim measure.

The following details indicate the activity of the Council's Welfare staff outside normal working hours:-

	6 p.m. -7p.m.	7p.m. -8p.m.	8p.m. -9p.m.	9p.m. -10p.m.	10p.m. -11p.m.	11p.m.- Midnight.	After Midnight	Week-ends & Public Holidays.
No. of calls	5	2	6	3	10	3	4	15

Cases attended after normal hours 1958 ... 60

Cases attended after normal hours 1959 ... 48

Decrease ... 12

#### Gifts and Bequests for Welfare Purposes.

Numerous gifts in kind were made to the department during the year. These gifts ranged from easy chairs and an aquarium to a bequest of £500.

Gifts of furniture were distributed to needy persons whom social workers recommended, whilst other items were placed in the Homes for the Aged.

The bequest of £500 was, at the request of the donor, to be used for the benefit of the residents of St. Margaret's Home for the Aged, Eaton Crescent. After lengthy deliberation, it was decided by the Health Committee that the money be invested, and the interest derived therefrom be used to meet the cost of a yearly outing for the residents of the Home. It is anticipated that the first of these outings will be arranged for the summer of 1960.

#### Care and Protection of Property.

This authority's responsibility, as defined by Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, is one which has the least publicity but nevertheless continues to place heavy responsibilities and problems on the department.

Section 48 states, inter alia, that - "where a person is either admitted to hospital as a patient, or is provided with accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and it appears to the Council that there is a danger of loss of, or damage to, any moveable property, by reason of his inability to deal with the matter, and no other suitable arrangements are being made, it is the duty of the Council to take reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the loss or damage."

During 1959, cash, bank books etc., to the approximate value of £5,000 were handled by the department. This was in addition to the securing of premises and other incidental tasks with which we were called upon to deal.

Apart from the responsibilities placed on the staff when handling money and valuables, the problems of disposal involves a substantial



amount of administrative time both in legal consultations and in the instigating of enquiries regarding relatives etc. In many cases the Treasury Solicitor was consulted and his instructions for disposal requested.

#### Burial of the Dead.

Section 50, National Assistance Act 1948, places upon the local authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died, or been found dead in the area, where no other suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made.

During 1959, 16 burials have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Assistance Act at a cost of £272, of which £234 was recovered.

Persons dying in their own Homes	...	9
Persons dying in Homes for the Aged	...	6
Others	...	<u>1</u>
		<u>16</u>

#### Registration of Aged Persons and/or Disabled Persons Homes.

A register of private Homes for the Aged or Disabled Persons in the County Borough is maintained by the Department, and no person may carry on such a Home without it being registered.

My Lay Administrative Officer and myself are authorised to inspect these Homes on behalf of this Authority.

No new applications for registration were received during the year and the following Homes remain on the register:-

Nazareth House, Bishopston.  
Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind,  
Caswell.  
Bloomfield Eventide Home.  
"Lansdowne", Langland.

#### Compulsory Removal of Persons to Part III Accommodation.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 provides that, where a Medical Officer of Health certified that a person is suffering from a chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the Council may apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and be maintained there.

It is only in those cases where other suitable steps cannot be taken or have failed, that application for a Court Order is made. It is pleasing to note that, during 1959, it was not necessary to take action under Section 47.

#### Voluntary Services.

There has been a continued expansion of these services which play such an important part in helping the Aged in the town. This Authority is in the very fortunate position of being more or less responsible for the co-ordination of the voluntary and statutory services, and a really first class team work exists between the statutory and the voluntary organisations.

The number of organisations interested in this type of social work are as follows:-

<u>Name of Organisation.</u>	<u>Services Provided.</u>
Round Table. Friends of Mount Pleasant Hospital. Rotary.	} Adoption of Homes for the Aged.
Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee	( Chiropody Service. ( Firewood Service. ( Blanket Lending Service. ( Visiting Service. ( Laundry Service. ( Escort of patients to Hospital ( Out-patients' Departments.
Women's Voluntary Service	( Clothing for the needy. ( Meals on Wheels Service. ( Darby and Joan Clubs.

A perfect example of the team work I have referred to is shown in the relationship between the Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee and this Authority. This Committee was formed in 1954 with the help of the Swansea County Borough Council and, since its establishment, two members of the Health Committee, the Lay Administrative Officer, two other members of my staff and myself serve on the Committee.

There are many clubs for the aged established in Swansea, each of which receives a grant of £7. 10s. Od. from the Council who are empowered to do so by Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The W.V.S. who run that all important service known as the "Meals on Wheels" receives an annual grant also from the Authority which amounted to £75 this year.

These clubs give the elderly the facilities for companionship, thus alleviating their loneliness, which, together with inactivity, are the greatest problems of the elderly.

#### Welfare Services for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Swansea County Borough Council, in exercising their powers under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948, have inaugurated a scheme for promoting the welfare of persons who are deaf and dumb and who reside in their administrative area.

The Council, taking advantages of the provisions of the Scheme, employ as their Agent the Swansea and District Deaf and Dumb Mission. Close collaboration is maintained between the Mission and the Department, and the arrangements have proved most practicable and satisfactory.

In a report on the activities of the Mission, received from Mr. Walter Robinson, the Superintendent, he says:-

" ... the known number of deaf in the borough remains at 111, of whom the majority are regular members and attend both the Social Club and Church each week.

The Social Club is open daily for anyone to attend and enjoy all the facilities provided. Watching television and playing billiards, snooker, darts, table tennis are the main attractions. During the winter months, the deaf compete against hearing teams in various games, and they also have inter-Mission competitions with Cardiff, Llanelli, Pontypridd and Newport.



" The interior of the Mission has been made more attractive with new curtains, tables, chairs and carpets and the deaf men have worked hard to extend the front lawn.

During the summer months, frequent visits have been made to the playing field at Caswell. Here they can prepare meals in the pavilion and go for a swim at either Caswell or Langland Bay, but the chief delight of all the deaf is that they can meet in their own premises and converse in the language they understand. "

I would like to point out that it is thought that the Deaf of Swansea and District are the only Deaf Community in the British Isles who have their own "Mayor and Mayoress", who are elected annually by popular ballot, and special celebrations are held in June of each year for the installation ceremony.

TABLE I.

Analysis of Register as at 31st December, 1959.

	Deaf			Hard of Hearing			TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 - 5 years ...	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
5 -16 " ...	5	7	12	1	2	3	6	9	15
16 -21 " ...	7	5	12	-	-	-	7	5	12
21 -40 " ...	17	15	32	-	-	-	17	15	32
40 -50 " ...	16	15	31	-	1	1	16	16	32
50 -60 " ...	17	14	31	-	-	-	17	14	31
65 -70 " ...	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
Over 70 years ...	2	2	4	1	-	1	3	2	5
TOTAL ...	64	59	123	5	3	8	69	62	131

TABLE II.

Number Employed.

Deaf.		Hard of Hearing.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
57	49	2	1	59	50
				109	

Children at School.

Special Schools for the Deaf	....	12
Special Schools for Partially Deaf	...	3
Ordinary Schools	....	-
Institutions	....	2
		<u>17</u>

## Welfare Services - Physically Handicapped.

Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, empowers local authorities to provide permanently handicapped persons with welfare services similar in character to those provided for blind persons.

1959 has seen a general expansion of the Council's range of assistance to handicapped persons, and it has also been a year of pioneering and exploration. Without doubt there is a tremendous amount of work to be done, and this particular welfare service will have to be given all the encouragement and assistance in the form of finance and staff to avoid any restriction in its inevitable growth. A welcome move in this direction has been the appointment of a welfare officer for work in connection with the physically handicapped, and it is hoped that he will commence duties in the early part of next year.

During 1959, 105 visits were made to handicapped persons in their homes, and many were assisted in the following ways:-

- (a) Finding sites for garages and subsequent adaptation work.
- (b) Liaison with the Appliance Officer, Welsh Board of Health, to help handicapped persons to obtain special equipment.
- (c) Liaison with the Disablement Rehabilitation Officer, Ministry of Labour and National Service, in placing handicapped persons in suitable occupations.
- (d) Provision of interior adaptations to enable patients to live as normal a life as possible - e.g. provision of extra handrails on staircases, etc.
- (e) Arranging and accepting financial responsibility for recuperative holidays for handicapped persons.
- (f) Discussing physical difficulties as well as domestic, if any. A scheme of lending literature to patients to enable them to derive ideas on overcoming any special handicap is also operated.

Arrangements were also made for:-

- 2 Epileptics maintained at Colonies;
- 1 Epileptic admitted to a Colony for holiday;
- 2 Physically Handicapped Persons sent on recuperative holidays.

Our Occupational Therapist has undertaken to instruct two persons on the district in handicraft work, and it is envisaged that many more, in due course, will become interested in this work.



Number of persons registered as suffering from handicaps of a severe nature as at 31st December 1959:-

<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
51	20	71

A N A L Y S I S.			
Nature of Disability.	Males.	Females.	Total
Amputation ...	6	2	8
Arthritis ...	4	3	7
Paralysis ...	25	9	34
Epilepsy ...	8	4	12
Disseminated Sclerosis	4	1	5
Other ...	3	2	5
TOTAL ...	50	21	71

Overseas Visitors and Students.

The Department has continued to afford facilities for students of Social Science and visitors from abroad to visit Homes for the Aged, and other welfare premises during the past 12 months. Social Science students of Swansea University were attached to the Department for periods varying from 1 - 2 weeks. They were based at the Central Office, and given facilities to acquire practical knowledge and, from subsequent reports I received, the experience they gained in various aspects of Public Health and Welfare work was most beneficial.

## WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

1959 was a year of great activity in the Blind Welfare social field, and this is borne out by the following facts and figures.

During the year, as for many years, difficulties were experienced due to a lack of specialised staff, and I refer in particular to Home Teachers of the Blind. The Ministry advocates that an authority should employ one Home Teacher per 100 blind persons, which is in fact provided for in our own Scheme for the Welfare of the Blind. When it is realised that, in January 1959, the authority employed one Blind Welfare Officer only, then one realises the difficulties experienced. The Blind Welfare Officer resigned in July but I am happy to report, however, that a new Blind Welfare Officer commenced duty in August, and one female Home Teacher of the Blind commenced duty in September. Both are qualified.

The lack of staff, however, was compensated for by the enthusiasm and skill of the staff available, and also by the fact that Health Visitors covered all the routine visiting of blind persons within their areas. Thus no aspect of Blind Welfare was neglected, whether teaching, preparation for employment, or general welfare. The aim has been to help each blind person according to his or her needs to lead as normal a life as possible.

In addition a most important change was taking place - "the wheels were in motion" for the take-over by Swansea County Borough of the Workshops for the Blind from the Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind. Large, specially designed, premises are now in course of erection at Morriston, where the traditional trades for the Blind can be carried on and also employment in new fields developed. This Sheltered Workshop is of importance not only to the blind, who will have immeasurably better conditions than now, but also to sighted severely disabled persons who, for the first time in this area, will also be employed at the Workshop.

Thus the prospects are bright for any person in need of sheltered employment in this area. Opportunities for employment in open industry are not so good, due, no doubt, to the nature of industry here, particularly for men.

I now submit some details of the work done, and follow these by numbers and types of blind persons in our care.

### Home Instruction in Braille and Moon.

During the year the Blind Welfare Officer undertook the instruction of any blind person able to learn Braille and Moon, including all age groups from school age to over 80. The outstandingly able blind pupil a schoolboy at Dynevor Grammar School, who continued to study for the Advanced Certificate of General Education, whilst the Blind Welfare Officer gave him weekly lessons in Braille. Mr. Arthur R. Lloyd, Secretary of the Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind, taught him braille mathematics. This boy is now taking a three year course of training in physiotherapy at the London School of Physiotherapy of the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

Braille is the key to the door of education for the blind, and is an essential part of the authority's Blind Welfare Service. Twenty-four of our blind persons are members of the National Library for the Blind, and it is anticipated that, with the employment of Home Teachers, that figure will increase substantially in the next few years.

Teaching of Handicrafts in the homes of blind persons was also done by the Blind Welfare Officer, and this gave interest and pleasure, helping to fill in time which is inclined to hang heavily with many blind people. In my opinion, handicraft work gives the blind confidence, trains the limbs to become more sensitive and also more skilful. Types of handicraft carried out included rugs, basket work, seagrass stools and knitting.

The scheme allows this authority to provide the materials at cost price and the method of disposal of the finished article is at the discretion of the patient.



Home Visiting. Regular welfare visiting was done by the Health Visitors, who saw that all amenities, such as Home Help and Meals on Wheels were provided. Cases of special difficulty, however, were referred to the Blind Welfare Officer who is fully experienced in dealing with all problems associated with blind persons. As one can imagine, these problems are multifarious.

Rehabilitation was provided in two instances, - in each case for men very depressed by the onset of blindness and its attendant difficulties. One man, young enough to be eligible for suitable employment, went to Torquay for Industrial Rehabilitation and the other older man to Bridgnorth, Shropshire, for Social Rehabilitation. Both benefited considerably and are now well equipped to meet the rigours of every day life.

Training. During the year three men commenced training for suitable occupations, one already mentioned, as a physiotherapist in London, another as a piano tuner, also in London, and the third as a brushmaker in the Swansea Workshops. All are doing well, and the time and expense spent in their training has been most worthwhile.

Social Activities. The Social Centre at Toronto Place, Penlan, is now well established, and fortnightly meetings are held there, - concerts, talks, demonstrations, and a Christmas Party being arranged by the Blind Welfare Officer. A summer day's outing to Cardigan and Tenby was enjoyed, also a shorter one to Cross Hands in the autumn. The success of the Toronto Place Social Centre indicates that future policy should consider a similar Centre for all heavily populated districts.

In addition to the activities at the Social Centre, the Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind arranged a day's outing for all blind persons in Swansea and this was also much appreciated and talked of for weeks afterwards. Christmas gifts of £1. 0. Od. were given to blind persons over the age of 16 by the Swansea Institution for the Blind, and all persons on the authority's register were recipients.

Holidays for 6 blind persons were provided at the Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind at Caswell, and for 2 blind men and their wives at The Rest, Southerndown, the cost being met by the Health Committee. Railway fares to 4 blind persons to enable them to spend holidays with relatives were also met by this authority.

Wireless Sets for the Blind are supplied free of charge by the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, distributed by the Blind Welfare Section, and the Swansea Institution pay for any repairs. Rediffusion at a reduced rate is supplied for those who prefer it, again in conjunction with the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. Free wireless licences are also provided. These facilities are brought to the attention of all blind persons known to the department and the Home Teacher or Blind Welfare Officer undertakes the provision of same in all cases.

Grants towards the cost of necessary clothing in needy cases were provided by the Swansea Institutions, and one grant from the Gardner Trust was also obtained. The majority of cases are investigated and reported upon by my officers.

Chiropody, as in previous years, is provided at Earlsmoor, free of charge, to blind persons able to attend - a conveyance being provided, where necessary, and this is very much appreciated. An average of 7 persons attend each weekly session.

Special Apparatus, including braille clocks and watches, writing frames, self-threading needles and white sticks - all necessary for making everyday tasks possible, were provided and proved helpful.

Examinations by Ophthalmic Surgeons were carried out to ascertain blindness and, in a number of instances, operations or new glasses improved the sight. The source of information regarding new persons was, in most instances, the National Assistance Board but other sources such as Health Visitors, District Nurses, Welfare Officers, Hospital Authorities, also notified persons to my department.

The number of examinations carried out for this purpose was 85.



# BLIND PERSONS.

## Registration.

The number of persons newly registered as blind in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948 numbered 48 during 1959, bringing the total number on the register to 379.

Table I illustrates the age periods of the registered blind persons and Table II illustrates the age at onset of blindness.

Table I.

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over	Un-known	TOTAL
M						3		3	3	9	11	17	13	22	42	26	12	9	-	170
F						1	1	2	3	8	12	16	14	15	64	40	27	6	-	209
TOTAL						4	1	5	6	17	23	33	27	37	106	66	39	15	-	379

Table II.

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over	Un-known	TOTAL
M	6	1	2	-	-	13	3	5	13	9	16	12	9	18	41	15	4	3	-	170
F	16	-	7	-	-	6	2	3	8	13	14	21	8	31	45	24	10	1	-	209
TOTAL	22	1	9	-	-	19	5	8	21	22	30	33	17	49	86	39	14	4	-	379

It will be seen that the great majority of new registrations are in the age groups of 65 and over, and that there are more women than men registered, which is the case throughout the country.

TABLE III.

	40 - 49		50 - 64		65 - 69		70 & over		TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cataract				1			2	16	18
Cataract and other causes							-	2	2
Macula Degeneration	1				1		5	3	3
Glaucoma			1		3			3	3
Other Causes			1	2	-	1	2	3	6
TOTAL	1		2	3	4	2	9	27	32

Table III illustrates the age distribution of the newly registered blind persons and the causes of blindness in these cases. Cataract was the main cause of blindness.



TABLE IV.

Summary of the occupation of Blind Persons as at 31.12.59.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Children:-</u>			
Aged 5 - 15 years - <u>Educable:-</u>			
Attending Special School for the Blind	2	1	3
<u>Ineducable:-</u>			
At home or elsewhere	1	1	2
TOTAL ...	3	2	5
<u>Adults aged 16 years and upwards:-</u>			
At school (16 - 20 years)	1	-	1
Undergoing training	4	-	4
Employed in Workshops for the Blind	17	4	21
Employed elsewhere than in Workshops for the Blind	15	-	15
Unemployed but capable and available for work:-			
1) Subject to being trained	1	-	1
2) Without training	1	-	1
Not available for work aged 16 - 59	2	25	27
" " " " " 60 - 64	-	6	6
Not capable of work, aged 16 - 59	9	12	21
" " " " " 60 - 64	9	8	17
Not employed aged 65 and over	108	152	260
TOTAL ...	167	207	374
GRAND TOTAL ...	170	209	379
Number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons Act (included in above total) ...	42	5	47

TABLE V.

Analysis of the Occupation of Employed Blind Persons shown in Table III.

	Within Workshops for the Blind.	In approved Home Workers Scheme.	Others not pastime workers.	TOTAL.
Basket Workers ...	8	-	-	8
Mattress Makers ...	3	-	-	3
Brush Makers ...	3	-	-	3
Clerks ...	-	-	1	1
Dealers, Tea Agents ...	-	-	1	1
Factory Operatives ...	-	-	6	6
Firewood Workers ...	-	-	1	1
Legal Profession ...	-	-	1	1
Massage and Physiotherapy	-	-	2	2
Mat Makers ...	3	-	-	3
Office Executives ...	1	-	-	1
Piano Tuners ...	1	-	-	1
Porters ...	-	-	1	1
Miscellaneous ...	4	-	-	4
TOTAL ...	23	-	13	36

Registration of Partially Sighted Persons.

Table 1 - Total Number on Register - Age Groups and Sex.

		Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 5 - 15 years	...	-	3	3
" 16 - 20 "	...	1	2	3
" 21 - 49 "	...	2	2	4
" 50 - 64 "	...	4	13	17
" 65 and over	...	22	45	67
TOTAL	...	29	65	94

Table 2 - Cases newly registered (excluding re-certifications and transfers from other areas)

Age at Date of Registration.

		Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 50 - 64 years	...	1	1	2
" 65 and over	...	3	9	12
TOTAL	...	4	10	14

Table 3 - Removals from Register during the year for reasons set out below.

(a) On admission to Blind Register.

		Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 65 and over	...	-	3	3
TOTAL	...	-	3	3

(b) On decertification due to improved visual acuity.

		Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 65 and over	...	1	-	1
TOTAL	...	1	-	1



Table 4 (i) Class A - Persons near and Prospectively Blind  
(age 16 and over).

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Employed:-</u>			
Aged 16 - 20 years ...	1	-	1
" 21 - 49 " ...	1	1	2
<u>Undergoing training:-</u>			
Aged 50 - 64 years ...	1	-	1
<u>Unemployed:-</u>			
Not available for or not capable of work:-			
Aged 50 - 64 years ...	-	7	7
" 65 and over ...	14	36	50
TOTAL ...	17	44	61

Table 4 (ii) Class B - Persons Mainly Industrially Handicapped  
(age 16 and over).

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Employed:-</u>			
Aged 16 - 20 years ...	-	2	2
" 21 - 49 " ...	1	-	1
" 50 - 64 " ...	1	1	1
<u>Unemployed:-</u>			
Available for and capable of work:-			
Aged 50 - 64 years	2	-	2
Not available or capable of work:-			
Aged 50 - 64 years	-	3	3
" 65 and over	6	7	13
TOTAL	10	12	22

Table 4 (iii) Class C - Persons requiring observation only  
(age 16 and over).

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 21 - 49 years	-	1	1
" 50 - 64 "	-	3	3
" 65 and over	2	2	4
TOTAL	2	6	8

Table 4 (iv) Class D - Children aged 5 and under 16 years.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Educable:-</u>			
Attending Special Schools	-	2	2
Attending other Schools	-	1	1
TOTAL	-	3	3

Table 5 - Persons registered under the Disabled Persons  
(Employment) Act, 1944.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944	1	-	1
TOTAL	1	-	1

A partially sighted person must be certified by the Ophthalmic Surgeon as likely to go blind within 4 years before retraining for employment suited to his lack of vision can be carried out by the Ministry of Labour. At present one such man is training as a brushmaker at the Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind.



# HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

Statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1959.

(Kindly supplied by the Secretary of the Glentworth Hospital Management Committee).

	Swansea Hospital (including Annexes)	Monkston Hospital	Hill House Hospital	Stouthall Hospital	Fairwood Maternity Hospital	Mount Pleasant Hospital
<b>BEDS.</b>						
Complement on 31.12.59.	412	501	120	33	16	224
Average daily number of beds available	385.87	442.29	120.00	33.25	16.06	207.60
<b>IN-PATIENTS</b>						
Number in hospital on 31.12.58	288	347	58	9	9	165
Number admitted during year	7928	8238	1463	721	458	1887
Number discharged and died	7966	8267	1469	723	455	1878
Number remaining in hospital on 31.12.59.	250	318	52	7	12	174
Average number resident daily throughout the year	329.53	380.57	63.72	27.07	11.86	180.14
Number of patients awaiting admission on 31.12.59	1006	531	-	-	-	55
Number of births during the year:-						
a) Live	-	962	6	-	358	1041
b) Still	-	39	2	-	5	41
<b>OUT-PATIENTS</b>						
Number of new out-patients	15361	10949	-	-	-	1931
Total out-patient attendances	60084	39743	-	-	-	7987
Total attendances in the Casualty Department	31434	8902	-	-	-	-

## Nursing Homes.

The number of Homes registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, is four, with a total of 37 beds, 13 of which are maternity beds. This is the same as last year.

## SECTION IX.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES.

#### Public Water Supply.

It is estimated that 99.9% of the dwellings in this Authority are serviced to the mains supply.

#### Medical Examinations.

All employees of the Undertaking whose duties bring them into an area near a water conduit, have a complete medical and bacteriological examination.

#### General Report on Work of the Undertaking for 1959.

The major events in 1959 concerning the Water Department were the long dry Autumn which placed resources under some strain towards the end of the Summer and the reorganisation work on the distribution system to the east of the River Tawe.

After many years of shortage of Technical Staff the Department was fortunately able to fill all vacancies in July. This enabled planning work on the Eastern Area Primary Distribution System to proceed rapidly.

Unfortunately difficulties in the Swansea Valley diverted some efforts from routine work, resulting in delays to general work within the Borough.

#### Storage.

The Storage Reservoirs at Cray and Lliw were full when the year opened, but that at Usk was held more than 5 feet below overflow level pending alterations to the overflow channel. This Reservoir was allowed to fill to within 1'7" of overflow during April, once the risk of heavy Winter floods had passed, to provide maximum possible storage before the Summer commenced.

#### Rainfall.

Although the Summer of 1959 is remembered as dry and warm the rainfall for the year was above average at all gathering grounds. There was a substantial deficiency of rain during February but this was more than balanced by heavier than average rain in all other months up to July. The dry spell commenced at the end of July and continued until mid-October when very heavy rain enabled all storage reservoirs to fill during November.

Precipitation for the year was 7.8% above average at Usk, 5.2% above at Cray and 17.3% above at Lliw.

#### Consumption.

Consumption of water for all main purposes continued to expand during the year. The average daily consumption reached 14.813 million gallons per day against the estimated safe yield of the reservoirs of 15.900 million gallons per day.

The major part of the expanded consumption was due to increased trade demand which again exceeded the consumption for domestic purposes. Trade consumption over the past few years is compared below:-

Year.	Average Daily Consumption. Trade Purposes only in Gallons.
1954	3,247,000
1956	3,770,000
1958	5,575,000
1959	5,602,000



It will be seen that the increase in 1959 is small and this represents the end of the first phase of expansion expected to continue for at least another 10 years as other large works are erected or expansion plans are completed.

Domestic consumption averaged 5,495,000 gallons per day, an increase of 3.62% over the previous year.

Bulk consumers took an average of 3,355,000 gallons per day, an increase of 6.64% over 1958. The South East Breconshire Water Board began to take water from the Usk Reservoir during the year for the first time; their consumption is marginal being small and related to rainfall. Their total consumption was 41 million gallons.

The following table shows how the demand was met given the average discharge from each source during the year:-

Source	Average discharge per day 1959. Gallons	Percentage of total consumption	Safe yield of source Gallons per day	Percentage of safe yield in 1958
Usk	6,852,000	45.96	8,000,000	85.65
Cray	5,602,000	37.58	5,650,000	99.15
Lliw	2,125,000	14.25	2,250,000	94.44
River Llynfell	328,000	2.20	-	-
Total	14,907,000	100.00	15,900,000	93.75

It will be noted that for the first time since the Usk Reservoir was brought into use it was thought prudent to use the emergency intake on the River Llynfell at Dan-yr-Ogof Caves. Some difficulties arose due to the quality of water which is often heavily polluted by sand and silt. Complaints received from Morriston Hospital and the Cambrian United Dairies at the Hafod led to the withdrawal of this source from use during August and early September.

#### Treatment

At the start of the year chemical treatment of water at all sources continued on the basis used in 1958 and in general satisfactory waters were produced throughout the year.

Chlorine doses at Nant-yr-wydd were maintained between 0.70 p.p.m. and 0.85 p.p.m. according to demand. Ammonia dose was regulated to one quarter of chlorine dose.

At Lliw the automatic plant was set to dose chlorine at 0.80 p.p.m. and achieved an actual dose of 0.72 p.p.m. Ammonia dose averaged one quarter of chlorine dose. The plant is approaching the time when renewal will be necessary.

At Bryngwyn treatment continued with sulphuric acid and alumina at approximately 12 p.p.m. each until May. During May considerable difficulties were encountered in operating the filter plant, filter runs between washes being reduced to less than 4 hours in some instances.

Investigations suggested that satisfactory flocculation could be obtained with an alumina dose of 15 p.p.m. without acid. This treatment was adopted and filtering difficulties ended. During the remainder of the year acid was used only infrequently and for short periods. Alumina doses varied up to 25 p.p.m. and acid up to 10 p.p.m.

It is evident that this water will require very careful control to ensure correct dosing at all times.

Chlorination and lime treatment continued as heretofore. The chlorine dose was varied from 1.2 p.p.m. to 0.8 p.p.m. on occasions but was more normally 1. p.p.m.

Lime dosing varied considerably, being about 17 p.p.m. before acid dosing was stopped in May, falling to between 6 and 8 p.p.m. thereafter.

Serious complaints as to the quality of the water supplied were received on four occasions. Two of these, from Morriston Hospital and the Cambrian United Dairies, were due entirely to the use of the Dan-yr-Ogof intake.

The other complaints, one in July and the second in September, arose from an infestation of fresh water shrimps (*Gammarus pulux*) at Townhill Reservoir.

On the first occasion the chlorine dose at the outlet was increased and the mains reticulation heavily flushed to wash out any remaining specimens.

On the second occasion the reservoir was found to be heavily contaminated and emptied for overhaul and cleaning. During these works defects in the inlet and outlet valves were discovered which made it difficult to maintain alternative supplies throughout the period the work was in hand to all the consumers in the neighbourhood.

### Testing

The intensified system of chemical and bacteriological testing of water samples introduced in 1958 was continued and extended to include samples of water from potential sources. It is hoped in this way to build up a history of types and degrees of pollution in rivers from which water might be taken either in emergency or for future permanent sources.

### New Works

The principal work undertaken during the year was the provision of a water supply to the new Factory being constructed by the Pressed Steel Company at Crumllyn Burrows. This supply was asked for as a matter of urgency. Planning of the scheme in principle was completed on 31st December, 1958, and approved by the Welsh Office in March.

Pipe deliveries commenced in March and continued until September. Valve deliveries were more protracted, commencing in May these were not finally completed until June, 1960. Direct labour work on the scheme commenced in April with the laying of 12" main from Gelli Grafog to the Factory and continued throughout the year.

Contracts were let to Messrs. Gee, Walker and Slater for laying mains from The Duke, Morriston to Gelli Grafog in sizes varying from 27" to 9" diameter. The majority of work on one contract was completed by the end of the year, but the second contract was far behind scheduled progress.



At the end of the year a Contract had been let to Messrs. R. M. Douglas Limited for the erection of a Pumping Station on land at Carmel Road.

Earlier in the year it was possible to complete the Western Area Scheme which had been held in abeyance since 1957. Messrs. Glyn Davies (Kidwelly) Limited, although delayed several months beyond the contract period, successfully completed the laying of the 15"/16" main from Olchfa Bridge to Clyne Reservoir.

In February the Direct Labour force completed the laying of a 9" main from Whitestone to Newton Reservoir, a work abandoned due to weather conditions the previous Summer. At the same time a 6" main to augment supplies at Nazareth House and Northway, Gower, was laid across the Common.

Having provided the new inlet main to Newton part of the old outlet main was enlarged and connected to the original 10" inlet main near the Newton Inn. Alterations near Underhill Park enabled this old inlet main to be used as an outlet main substantially improving supplies in the Oystermouth area.

Apart from some reorganisation on the Clyne Reservoir district and rationalisation of meter district, areas in Oystermouth the Western Area reorganisation scheme is complete.

A brief survey of pressures and rates of flow in many parts of the town has shown a need for a thorough investigation with a view to reducing pressures in many areas to prevent waste and to scraping or renewing through mains to improve supplies. This will have to be undertaken as soon as the technical staff are available.

In the Summer a major breakdown occurred on the 17" main at Trebanos and a length of 100 feet affected by ground movement had to be realigned, pipes having been moved up to 6" out of position.

In December a serious subsidence occurred at GodreGraig which affected the 24" Trunk Main. Two major "cut outs" for repairs were necessary but fortunately supplies were not interrupted for long periods at any time. The subsidence was being closely watched and testing for leaks was undertaken nightly by various members of the staff.

Main laying on housing sites had fallen behind schedule during the year as staff were diverted to these other important tasks. However, no houses were held back from occupation due to lack of water mains at any stage. Some difficulties seem possible in 1960 due to the large number of private and local authority houses approaching completion at the end of the year.

The total length of new mains laid and brought into use during 1959 was 7 miles 1022 yards, ranging from 3" to 24" in diameter. The total length of mains in use at the end of the year was 393 miles 685 yards.

### Bacteriological Samples of Water.

During the year, 161 samples of water were taken and the following table indicates that 154 samples were very satisfactory, and that 7 samples were unsatisfactory or below standard.

		<u>No. Taken.</u>	<u>Satis- factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory.</u>
A.	Public Supplies	151	148	3
B.	Springs	10	6	4
C.	Wells	-	-	-
	TOTAL	161	154	7

The three unsatisfactory samples from the Public Supplies were taken at points where the water was treated by the Water Department. Corresponding samples were taken at the same time after treatment by the Department, and the resultant tests proved to be satisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples taken from springs were dealt with by the Department in advising users of the necessary precautions.

Of the 151 samples taken from Public Supplies, the following is a list of the individual sources of supply.

Velindre	2
Bryngwyn Filter Plant - Inlet Supply (Unchlorinated)	1
" " " - Outlet Supply	1
Usk Reservoir	1
Cray Reservoir	1
Nantyrllwyd Basin Supply	4
Cockett Supply	1
Townhill	17
Penlan	5
Clase	20
Clyne	31
Newton	5
Cwmdonkin	6
Cray Direct Borough Supply	8
Tir John Supply	20
St. Thomas	6
Morrison Mixed Supply	6
Dan-yr-ogof Supply	9
Usk Supply	1

Regular samples were taken at the various schools within the Borough and in every case were found to be satisfactory.



### Chemical Analysis of Water.

Twenty-five samples were taken for chemical analysis at the under-mentioned places.

Newton	...	8
Usk Reservoir	...	1
Cockett Reservoir	...	2
Penlan	...	3
Clyne	...	2
Morriston Mixed	...	1
Cray Direct	...	2
Cwmdonkin	...	3
Baths	...	2
Springs	...	1

### Residual Chlorine Tests.

These tests were regularly carried out in conjunction with bacteriological samples and in all cases were highly satisfactory.

Regular tests have been carried out at the Municipal Baths regarding the amount of residual chlorine in the water. Due to difficulties in maintaining the chlorine standard of the water, a new system was introduced of break-point chlorination in 1958, and it is gratifying to note that it is still operating very satisfactorily.

### Swimming Baths.

There are two swimming baths for the use of the general public, also one for the use of schools at Bishop Gore Grammar School, and one situated at Swansea University.

The water for all the above baths is derived from the mains supply.

Each bath is fully equipped for the filtration and chlorination as a continuous flow process, which, therefore, obviates the necessity of frequent changing of the water. Periodic checks have been observed for the break-point chlorination and pH readings in order to maintain a satisfactory sterilisation, alkalinity and acidity standard within the region of 7.5 to 8.

At the Municipal Swimming Baths break-point chlorination was resorted to in order to maintain the free available chlorine between 1.5 and 1.8. The Department has kept close observation on these readings and after some "teething troubles" the method was found to be very satisfactory.

### Bacteriological Examination.

The waters of the above baths were sampled and reports indicated that the sterilisation carried out was satisfactory.

### Chemical Examination.

Samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and were found to be very satisfactory.

**SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE**  
**EXTENSIONS OF SEWERS AND SURFACE WATER DRAINS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST, DECEMBER, 1959**

	Size of Soil Sewer and Length in Yards											Size of Surface Water Drain and Length in Yards											Length in Miles
	Length in Yards											Length in Yards											
	4"	6"	9"	12"	15"	18"	21"	24"	6"	9"	12"	15"	18"	21"	24"	27"	30"	33"	36"	39"	42"		
On Corporation Housing Sites (By Contract) Sketty Park (Part 1)	-	1077	1224	368	113	-	-	-	-	743	877	585	285	59	-	381	37	-	-	-	-	31	1.33
Brondeg, Manselton		346	98	63	-	-	-	-	-	431	134	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	115	-	-	-	
Other Sewers by Direct Labour																						-	
Sketty Park Sewer Diversion	-	-	-	64	82	-	399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bwlfa Sewerage Scheme	-	535	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Picketts Mead Sewer Extension	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Llangyfelach Road near Borough Bdy.	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brickyard Road Sewer Extension	-	27	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Celert Street Sewer Extension	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Birchgrove Road Sewer Extension near Post Office	-	51	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Francis Road Caenawr	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Camrathen Road near Capel Calfarfa	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.76	
Trewyddfa Road Sewer Extension	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cave Street	15	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gower Road near Killay Church	22	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clyne Cottage	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lucas Road, Glais	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Station Road, Glais	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Frogmore Terrace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Langland Bay Road to Golf Club	-	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glen Road, West Cross	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jones Road, Caenawr	-	31	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Camrathen Road near Fford Cynore	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1.76

1.33



DRAINAGE.

Public Health Inspectors.

INSPECTIONS.

Visits re drainage	2,306
Sewers	145
Public Urinals	35
Cesspools	71

OFFENCES ABATED.

DRAINAGE.

Drains tested - Smoke	9
" " - Chemicals	412
New drains constructed	71
Drains relaid	51
Drains repaired	89
Drains cleansed	111
Inspecting or intercepting chambers provided or repaired	32
Intercepting traps fixed	1
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	10
Gullies fixed	34
Troughs provided	4
Troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	5
Bathwastes trapped or repaired	8
Lavatory basins trapped or waste pipes repaired	4
Drains inlets inside house abolished	1

WATER CLOSETS.

Water closets reconstructed	29
Additional water closets provided	72
New pans and traps fixed	18
Water closets cleansed	26
Flushing apparatus provided	8
" " repaired	23
Miscellaneous repairs	22

CESSPOOLS.

Abolished and house connected to sewer	1
Emptied	8

URINALS.

Additional provided	1
---------------------	---

EARTH OR PAIL CLOSETS.

Abolished	5
-----------	---

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

### House and Trade Refuse.

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during the year under review are similar to preceding years. All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

The quantity of house and trade refuse collected during the year was 65,686 tons.

The quantity of Street Sweepings during the year was 526 tons.

The controlled tips are at Clyne Valley, Mynydd Newydd and Graig Brickworks.

### Pail Closets and Cesspools.

There are still 1,085 houses within the Borough without water flushed closets; these have pail closets, which are emptied weekly. The work is carried out at night time by a crew of three men with one mechanical vehicle, which has attachments especially designed for this class of work. The contents are discharged direct into the sewers.

In addition to the houses with pail closets there are a number drained to cesspools. During the year 160 houses were dealt with, the frequency of emptying varying from one to fifty times, representing 1,395 single operations. Contents are discharged from the machine direct into the sewers.

During the year 43 houses with pail closets or drained to cesspools were provided with sewerage facilities.

### Street Gullies.

Accumulations of grit and debris were removed from street gullies at intervals of between six and seven weeks. After emptying and cleaning, the gullies are resealed with clean water, the operation being carried out by mechanical vehicles designed for this service.

The number of gully cleansing operations carried out during the year was 48,830.

## TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING.

### Development Plan.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government approved on the 17th March 1960, with modifications, the Development Plan for Swansea. This Plan became operative from the formal press notice published on the 25th March, 1960.

The modifications made by the Minister did not alter the material points of the Plan but had the effect of bringing the scheme up to date.

### Housing and General Design.

During the year work proceeded on design of layouts for Housing Estates to include schools, shops, churches etc., and other ancillary uses. These estates were Sketty Park Part 2 (500 dwellings), revised designs for Sketty Park Part 1 incorporating new Council policy for high flats; Birchgrove (650 dwellings) and Glais (40 dwellings).

In addition to these Corporation proposals planning control has been exercised with private developers on their designs for layouts for housing development at Killay, Newton, Mayals, Hendrefoilan, Bonymaen, Birchgrove and Frederick Place, in all a total of approximately 1,500 dwellings.



### Development Control.

In the 12 months period ending March, 1960, there were 984 applications for planning permission and 157 applications for consent to display advertisements. In addition there were 300 renewals of temporary consents.

### Planning Appeals.

During the year 10 appeals were made to the Minister by aggrieved applicants who had been refused planning permission by the Local Planning Authority. Of these the Minister dismissed 5, allowed 2, his decisions on 2 are awaited, and the applicant withdrew the remaining 1.

### Purchase Notices and Revocations.

Following upon the refusal of planning permission the Minister has confirmed 1 purchase notice for land required for road improvement works. He refused to confirm 1 other.

To facilitate improved development the Council made two Orders revoking earlier planning permissions.

## HOUSING.

### House Building.

House building progress shows a decrease over the previous year; however, the number of houses under construction and approved but not commenced shows a substantial increase.

Building schemes for 8,925 houses had been approved by the end of 1959, of which number 7,649 had been completed and the balance was under construction or not commenced.

The table over-leaf gives a summary of the building progress in the post-war period to the end of the year 1959.

# POSITION RELATING TO APPROVED SCHEMES

(as at 23rd December, 1959)

TYPE OF HOUSE	HOUSES															Under Construction.	Approved but not yet commenced	Total of houses approved to Dec. 1959.
	YEAR																	
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total			
Temporary Bungalows	510	377	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	991	-	991	
Traditional	84	104	178	218	217	137	218	440	311	300	147	366	165	62	2947	232	3768	
Non-Traditional	-	252	529	233	224	130	160	154	313	335	526	310	171	209	3546	257	4001	
War Damage Rebuilding	28	110	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	165	
TOTALS	622	843	838	451	441	267	378	594	624	635	673	676	336	271	7649	489	8925	



## HOUSING.

### Public Health Inspector.

#### INSPECTIONS.

Total No. of houses inspected and recorded	6,566
Total No. of re-inspections of recorded houses	6,130
Premises other than houses inspected for nuisances	520
Owners or contractors interviewed	1,743
Applications for Corporation Houses	226
Seamen's Lodging Houses - Day	9
Common Lodging Houses - Day	19
Houses let in lodgings	41
Overcrowding	23
Housing Repairs & Rents Act - Mortgage Applications	112
" " " " " - Improvement Grants	395
Local Land Charges Registry - Enquiries	1,996
Rent Act, 1957	235

#### NUISANCES ABATED - HOUSES.

Walls repaired	32
Outside plastering repaired	45
Inside " "	39
Damp-proof courses inserted	2
Floors renewed or repaired	53
Floors ventilated	1
Roofs renewed or repaired	116
Chutes, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	89
Chimneys repaired	22
Ceilings repaired	50
Doors and frames repaired	28
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved	16
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	34
Window cords renewed	38
Staircases repaired	5
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	17
Food stores provided or improved	1
Wash-houses provided or improved	3
Outbuildings repaired	11
Walls or ceilings cleansed and redecorated	7
Rooms treated for vermin	21
Overcrowding abated	4
Yard paving relaid or repaired	21
Nuisances from animals abated	6
Accumulations removed	30
Water taps or pipes repaired	8
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	34

#### NOTICES.

Type	Served	Complied
Informal	414	266
Statutory	67	61
TOTAL	481	327

DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL TOWN AREA.

Commercial Houses -

Completed

20 shops (some with offices over).  
2 Licensed Premises.  
1 Printing and Publishing Business.  
1 Light Industry.  
1 Warehouse.  
2 Office Blocks.  
2 Sites for Temporary Markets.

Under Construction

{ Dragon Hotel and  
{ 18 Shops.  
2 Licensed Premises.  
{ Retail Market.  
{ 27 Shops and  
{ Hotel  
1 Car Showroom and Service Station.  
1 Car Showroom and Office Block.  
6 Shops.  
1 Warehouse.  
1 Petrol Filling Station.

Proposed

1 Multi Storey Car Park  
1 Car Showroom/Car Park  
2 Shopping Arcades.  
{ 1 Office Block  
{ and 11 shops.  
1 Warehouse - Dry Goods.  
1 Decorators Supply Showrooms and Warehouse.  
1 Fruit Wholesale Warehouse.  
1 Wholesale Fruit Market.

Public Buildings Completed -

Rebuilding of St. Mary's Church with  
reconsecration by Her Majesty The Queen  
Mother.

Proposed

Central Clinic.  
Landscape Works at St. Mary's Churchyard.

Under Construction

Rebuilding of Dynevor School.

Car Parks -

A multi storey car park is about to be constructed at Orohard Street and another multi storey car park is proposed on a site at The Kingsway.

Roadworks

The extension of Princess Way southward to Rutland Street was continued and substantial progress was made in the area of Belle Vue Way. Various small improvements were also undertaken during the year.

Further works are anticipated at The Kingsway, Grove Place, Orchard Street and Dyfatty Street.



Demolitions -

Various demolition works were undertaken in the Belle Vue Area and in the line of the Princess Way Extension. The area bounded by Union Street Orange Street and White Walls was also cleared of all standing buildings.

Slum Clearance -

The whole of the Brynmelyn district and the 1st part of Dyfatty were cleared of all standing buildings ready for redevelopment and the advance preparation works for rehousing at Dyfatty Part I were also completed.

Various individual removals were also effected in the central town area.

Public Conveniences.

The Convenience at Caer Street was completed and opened to the public.

Negotiations for the acquisition of the land for the convenience at Rotherslade were pursued.

The siting of a permanent convenience at Bracelet Bay, to supersede the temporary one, was considered in connection with a cafe and the provision of sewerage facilities.

Small improvements and painting works have continued during the year.

Industrial Development.

To meet the demand for additional sites on the Trading Estate at Fforestfach the Borough Engineer has surfaced and completed a length of Corporation Road while an order was issued for the completion of a further length following another site letting.

During the year under review extensions to two existing factories were completed while one new factory was finished and another commenced.

The policy of the Management Corporation was changed and henceforth firms will be able to lease sites on 99 year lease and build their own buildings thereon. This change of policy has increased the numbers of enquiries and will no doubt increase the numbers of buildings to be erected on the estate in the future.

At the moment there are 19 factories in production employing approximately 4,000.

#### Derelict Industrial Sites - Mynydd Newydd Tip.

During the year under review a further application to the Board of Trade was made for clearing the Derelict Industrial land within the Borough.

Difficulty with land acquisition meant that the clearance of the area from Landore to Morryston between Neath Road and the River Tawe had to be abandoned.

The Board of Trade however agreed to the removal of the Mynydd Newydd Colliery Tip this being on land in the ownership of the Corporation. Works on the earth moving are in hand.

The material from the Mynydd Newydd Tip is being moved to the hollow to the west of the Penlan Multilateral School, thereby providing areas for two sets of playing fields with one lot of material.

The cleared site of the Mynydd Newydd Tip together with the area to the north will ultimately be laid out as playing fields for public use while the area west of the school will provide an area for playing pitches and cricket square for the use of the students.

#### Derelict Industrial Site - Landore Playing Fields, Cwm Level Road.

During 1959 the area of the Landore Playing Fields adjacent to Pwll Street was covered with soil imported from the Corporation's Housing Site at Sketty Park. This area was under drained and seeded in the autumn of 1959.

The remaining area was being used as a controlled refuse tip to raise the level to that required to lay out the area adjoining Cwm Level Road as playing fields. Main drains were also laid in this area.

#### Industrial Development - General.

The extension to the National Spelter Works commenced during 1958 neared completion and will go into operation early in 1960.

To assist Messrs. Rees & Kirby extend their Morryston Works, the Housing Committee have advanced the programme for rehousing the tenants in the slum properties in Temple Terrace. As soon as the houses are vacant they will be demolished and early in the following year the Works' extension will be commenced.

Discussions between the Borough Engineer and British Transport Commission representatives took place during 1959 with a view to development for industry and warehousing being commenced on the North Dock area.

Controlled tipping of industrial waste continued in the Landore - Llan-samlet area to the scheme adopted by the Council.

During the year the Rivers Board commenced the cleaning out and realignment of the water course of the Nant-y-Fendrod which passes through the area now being tipped upon at Llan-samlet. This work, when complete, will greatly reduce the possibilities of flooding of the Llan-samlet Marsh area.



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.  
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.  
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The following tables show a comparison in relation to Registered Distributors and Dairies and Licenced dealers under the above Regulations for the years 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. No. of Dairymen	60	54	55	55	57
2. No. of Farmers	15	16	17	17	17
3. No. of Shopkeepers	107	115	120	124	181
	182	185	192	196	255

As the Borough is part of a "Specified Area" under the Act, only designated milk is being retailed, but special dispensation was granted by the Minister, as per Section 39 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, to allow one farmer to supply milk in his own area.

Registered Dairies

There are 57 registered dairies in the Borough and 181 milk-shops. Regular inspections are made of these to maintain a high standard.

Farmer dealers are still controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Visits

	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. No. of visits made to dairies and milk-shops and interviews with purveyors	653	557	543	560
2. No. of informal notices and verbal intimation given	27	24	19	16
3. No. complied with	27	24	19	16
4. No. in course of complying	-	-	-	-

Processing Establishments

	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. No. of Licenced Pasteurising Establishments	12	10	8	8
2. No. of Licenced Sterilising Establishments	2	1	1	1

## Processing Establishments (Contd.)

The licencing for this type of premises is made annually and regular inspections are made of the premises, plant and records.

Samples are regularly taken of milk from all processing establishments and of designated raw milks and a comparison over three years is appended.

### Comparison of Milk Samples for the Years 1957, 1958 and 1959.

	1957	1958	1959
No. of Pasteurised Milk Samples	253	236	224
No. of T.T. (Past.) " "	190	176	156
No. of Tub. Tested " "	69	42	22
No. of T.T. (Farm Bottled) "	10	7	10
No. of Sterilised Milk Samples	104	73	69
	626	534	481

### Results of Tests of Formal Sampling of Designated Milks.

	No. of Smls. Taken			Satisfactory			Unsatisfactory		
	M.B.	Phos.	Turb.	M.B.	Phos.	Turb.	M.B.	Phos.	Turb.
Pasteurised	224	224	-	221	217	-	3	7	-
Sterilised	-	-	69	-	-	69	-	-	-
T.T. (Past.)	156	156	-	156	156	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
T.T. (Farm Bottled)	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	412	380	69	409	373	69	3	7	-

The Regulations provide for the following tests to be carried out on Designated Milks:-

Pasteurised Milk	-	Phosphatase & Methylene Blue Tests
T.T. (Pasteurised)	-	" " " " "
Tuberculin Tested	-	Methylene Blue
Sterilised Milk	-	Turbidity Test.

### Observations

It will be noted that the standard of milk which is being retailed in the Borough continues to be very high and reflects great credit upon those engaged in the trade. Samples from supplies of school milk were 21 and all proved satisfactory.

### Conclusion

In addition to the samples already mentioned, samples were taken for testing for the presence of tuberculosis and brucella abortus.

There were 65 samples taken and all proved negative.



INSPECTIONS.

Dairies and milkshops	108
Milk purveyors	531
Ice-cream premises and barrows	684
Restaurants and food preparing places	587
Butchers	608
Wholesale meat shops and stores	210
Butchers food preparing places	310
Other registered food premises	35
Fishmongers, wholesale and retail	126
Butter or margarine factories	17
Markets	381
Food stalls	2363
Hospitals and institutions re food	23
Provision shops and stores	1162
Greengrocers and fishmongers	204
Food vehicles	460
Railway stations re food	24
Fried fish shops	58
Slaughterhouses	1201
Knackers Yards	19
Offensive trades	115
Re complaints of food	161

ICE-CREAM PREMISES - NUISANCES ABATED.

Applications refused	8
Water supply provided	1
Washing-up sink provided	8
Premises improved	14
Limewashing or cleansing carried out	3
Ashbins provided	10
Accumulations removed	5
Other repairs	17

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS - NUISANCES ABATED.

Milk samples obtained, Bacteriological	426
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FOOD VEHICLES - NUISANCES ABATED.

Warnings regarding general cleanliness of vehicle, person or coverings	14
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FOOD SHOPS, KITCHENS, ETC. - NUISANCES ABATED.

Washing-up sinks fixed	18
Cleanliness improved	17
Storage arrangements	20
Lighting or ventilation improved	2
Ashbins provided	20
Water supply provided	2
Other repairs	27
New premises constructed	4
Impervious floors and yards laid	28
Floors and yards repaired	23
Walls repaired	29
New drains laid	5
Washing facilities provided and improved	17
Other sources of contamination removed	9

FRIED FISH SHOPS - NUISANCES ABATED.

New ranges fitted	2
Water supply provided	3
Washing-up sink provided	3
Storage accommodation provided or improved	5
Drainage improved	1
Ashbins provided	3
Accumulations removed	3

OFFENSIVE TRADES - NUISANCES ABATED.

Accumulations removed	10
Cleanliness improved	9
Other repairs	2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Samples taken.

Milks	369
Solids	167
Flour	6
Bacteriological Ice-cream samples taken - satisfactory	24
unsatisfactory	1

FOOD AND DRUGS RESULTS.

Satisfactory	515
Unsatisfactory	68

PHOSPHATASE TEST (MILK)

Satisfactory	297
Unsatisfactory	4

METHYLENE BLUE TEST.

Satisfactory	315
Unsatisfactory	1

T.B. SAMPLES.

Negative	31
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TURBIDITY TEST.

Satisfactory	54
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WATER RESULTS.

Water Supplies inspected	277
Water Courses inspected	42

WATER SAMPLES.

Bacteriological water samples taken	297
Satisfactory	231
Unsatisfactory	59
Chemical water samples taken	45
Satisfactory	33
Unsatisfactory	2



# Annual Report of the Public Analyst

for the year

1959

The work carried out for the County Borough of Swansea during the year 1959 is summarised in the following table, which shows the total number of samples examined and reported upon and the headings under which they were classified :-

Under the Food and Drugs Act	390
For the Public Health Department	141
For the Weights and Measures Department -	
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	21
For the Waterworks Department	128
For the Port Health Authority	3
	<hr/>
TOTAL	683

## FOOD AND DRUGS LEGISLATION

Legislation relating to the composition and labelling of food and drugs, the wholesomeness of food and food hygiene is contained in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and in Regulations, Statutory Instruments and Statutory Rules and Orders made under or kept in force by this Act.

During the year under review entirely new regulations laying down statutory limits for the arsenic content of foods were made and brought into operation, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954 and the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 to 1953 have been amended and re-enacted in consolidated form, and the Orders and Regulations relating to fluorine in food and the composition, labelling and heat-treatment of ice-cream have been revised and re-enacted.

Arsenic in Food. - The Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1959 lay down statutory limits for the arsenic content of food and beverages intended for human consumption. With certain specified exceptions, the limits are as follows :-

<u>Description of food</u>	<u>Maximum arsenic content in parts per million</u>
Non-alcoholic ready-to-drink beverages	0.1
Alcoholic beverages	0.2
Ice-cream	0.5
Other foods (in general)	1.0

Higher limits - up to 5 parts per million - are provided for a few articles, mainly concentrated foods and food adjuncts which are used only in small amounts, and the Regulations do not apply in the case of fish (including crustacea and molluscs) or edible seaweed for which a natural arsenic content in excess of 1 part per million has been established; such arsenic, which has been found in mussels up to 120 parts per million and in prawns up to 170 parts per million, exists entirely in organic combination and it appears to be in a comparatively non-toxic condition.

Condensed Milk. - The Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959 introduced a 'half-cream' grade of condensed milk, which may be either sweetened or unsweetened, in addition to the familiar 'full-cream' and 'skimmed' varieties. The new product must be labelled "should not be used for babies except under medical advice", and it is required to contain not less than 4.5% of fat and 26.5% of total milk solids.

Fluorine in Food. - The Fluorine in Food Regulations, 1959 replaced the Fluorine in Food Order, 1947 on the 14th. March, 1960. They reduce the maximum limit of fluorine in acidic phosphates intended for use in food from 300 to 30 parts per million and make corresponding reductions for articles of food containing acid phosphates, the maximum limit prescribed for baking powder and golden raising powder being 15 parts per million of fluorine and for self-raising flour 3 parts per million.

Ice-cream. - The Food Standards (Ice-cream) Regulations, 1959, prescribe amended standards of composition for ice-cream. Ice-cream simpliciter is still required to contain at least 5% of fat (which need not be milk-fat) and 7.5% of milk solids-not-fat, but two new types of ice-cream have been recognised, viz. 'Milk Ice' and 'Dairy Ice-Cream'. Milk Ice must contain at least 2.5% of milk-fat and 7% of milk solids-not-fat, while Dairy Ice-cream (or Dairy Cream Ice) must contain not less than 5% of milk-fat and 7.5% of milk solids-not-fat. These new varieties must not contain fat other than milk-fat except any derived from egg or flavouring used as an ingredient. The requirement in the 1953 Order that ice-cream should contain not less than 10% of sugar is replaced by a provision that no type of ice-cream shall contain any artificial sweetening agent.

The Labelling of Food Order has been amended by the insertion of provisions to prohibit the labelling or advertising of ice-cream in a manner suggestive of the presence of butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy interest, other than a statement to the effect that the ice-cream contains skim milk solids, unless the ice-cream contains no fat other than milk-fat (except any derived from egg or flavouring used as an ingredient), and to provide that after the 30th. November, 1959, pre-packed ice-cream containing fat other than milk-fat shall bear a declaration "Contains non-milk fat" or, if appropriate "Contains vegetable fat".

The ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream must be heat-treated by one of the processes prescribed in the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations. The Heat Treatment Regulations of 1959 extend the provisions relating to heat treatment to permit a sterilisation process as a method of heat treatment alternative to pasteurisation. The repealed Regulations provided only for the pasteurisation of the ingredients by one of the following temperature-time combinations :-

#### Conditions for the Pasteurisation of Ice-Cream

Method I - at not less than 150°F. for at least 30 minutes.

Method II - at not less than 160°F. for at least 10 minutes.

Method III - at not less than 175°F. for at least 15 seconds.

For the alternative process of sterilisation of the ingredients, the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959, lay down the following requirements :-

#### Conditions for the Sterilisation of Ice-Cream

"The mixture shall be raised to and kept at a temperature of not less than 300°F. for at least 2 seconds."

Water ices and ice-lollies that are mixed before freezing and have a pH value of 4.5 or less have been exempted from the heat treatment provisions since there is little danger that pathogenic organisms will multiply in mixtures as acid as this.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. - These new Regulations re-enact with amendments the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954, and the changes effected are mainly matters for the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectorate, but the following new requirements are of general interest. Persons engaged in the milking of cows or otherwise having access to milk in open containers must wear clean and washable head covering and overalls. Open cuts must be kept covered with a waterproof dressing and spitting and the use of tobacco is prohibited. Occupiers of dairies and dairy-farms must provide first-aid equipment.

Reports of the Food Standards Committee. - During the year the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has issued reports on (1) Soft Drinks (2) Milk Bread (3) Preservatives in Food and (4) The Use of Starch Syrup in Table Jellies, and some important changes in the legislation have been recommended.



SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The total number of samples of food and drugs examined during the year for the County Borough of Swansea was 390. The fact that a sample is obtained under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act does not prevent action being taken by appropriate Authorities under other legal enactments, and therefore, when the samples were examined and reported upon, regard was given to all relevant legislation.

The nature of the various articles submitted, the number of each kind and the numbers that were adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory are shown in the following table.

Samples examined under the Food and Drugs Act during 1959.

Nature of Sample	Number examined	Number unsatisfactory
Almonds, Ground	1	-
Angelica	1	-
Apples	1	1
Aspic jelly	1	-
Bacon and cheese spread	2	1
Beetroot, Pickled	1	-
Biscuits	1	-
Blackcurrant flavour cordial	1	-
Bread, Sliced	1	1
Bun flour	1	-
Butter	7	-
Cheese spread	3	-
Coffee and chicory mixture	1	-
Curing compound	1	-
Custard powder	1	-
Dates	1	-
Dessert sweet	1	-
Eel in oil	1	-
Figs	1	-
Gelatine	1	-
Ginger, Ground	1	-
Ice-cream	24	3
Lard	1	-
Marzipan	1	-
Marzipan substitute	1	1
Meat and Meat Products	13	2
Milk	267	32
Milk, Channel Islands	14	1
Milk, Condensed	2	-
Milk diet supplement	1	1
Nuts and raisins	2	2
Olive oil	1	-
Pastry, Puff	2	1
Pastry fats	2	-
Pepper	2	-
Pudding. Butter sponge	1	-
Pudding, Canned milk	4	-
Pudding mix	2	-
Rice	1	1
Salmon spread	1	-
Sandwich spread	1	-
Soups	3	-
Spice, Mixed	1	-
Sweets	11	1
Tea	1	-
Yeast, Dried	1	-
Total:	390	48

The total number of samples reported upon adversely was 48, or 12.3 per cent. of the samples examined, and in the following table these figures are compared with those for the preceding six years. It will be seen that the proportion of unsatisfactory samples in 1959 was higher than in any of these years.

Percentage of Unsatisfactory Samples. 1953 - 1959.

Year	Number of samples examined	Number adulterated or otherwise irregular	Percentage adulterated or irregular
1953	555	68	12.2
1954	524	60	11.4
1955	553	64	11.5
1956	587	48	8.1
1957	608	54	8.8
1958	537	54	10.0
1959	390	48	12.3

### Milk

The total number of samples of milk submitted under the Food and Drugs Act during the year was 281. Of these, 267 were samples of ordinary milk and 14 were Channel Islands Milk. They were all taken in the usual way by the Sampling Officers from roundsmen, at wholesale dairies and at public institutions. Preservatives and/or added colouring matters were not found in any of the samples. The average composition of all the milk samples submitted for chemical analysis during the year is given in the next table. The average composition of the "ordinary" milk samples (i.e. all samples other than Channel Islands Milk) and of the Channel Islands Milk is also shown.

Average Composition of Milk Samples, 1959.

Variety	Number of Samples	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
Channel Islands Milk	14	5.12	9.12	14.24
Other Milk Samples	267	3.55	8.57	12.12
All milk samples	281	3.63	8.60	12.23

Ordinary Milk. - The adulterated and otherwise unsatisfactory samples are classified below :-

Number of 'ordinary' milk samples - 267 :-				Corresponding percentage in 1958.
Number containing less than 3% of fat ..	32	=	11.9%	5.3%
Number containing added water ..	..	nil		nil
Number of samples that contained less than 8.5% of non-fatty solids but showed no evidence of the presence of added water by the freezing-point test ..	..	79	= 29.5%	19.3%

Most of the samples that contained less than the legal presumptive minimum of 3.0 per cent. of fat were taken from supplies of raw milk delivered to dairies and they were described on the labels attached to the churns as morning milk. In many instances they were accompanied by samples of afternoon milk from the same cows and invariably these were rich in fat so that the fat content of the whole consignment averaged more than 3 per cent.



Whilst it is very gratifying to be able to report that for two years in succession not one of the samples of milk has given evidence of the presence of added water, it is most disappointing to find that there has been a big increase - from 19% to 29% - in the proportion of samples that were naturally low in their non-fatty solids (i.e. contained less than 8.5% of solids-not-fat but had normal freezing points) for this occurrence really amounts to addition of water to the milk through the agency of the cows themselves. The proportion of such sub-standard samples during the last ten years has been as follows :-

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Percentage	9.4	13.5	18.2	11.4	19.7	20.8	21.6	22.1	19.3	29.5

It is of interest to note that this increase in the proportion of samples having naturally low non-fatty solids (less than 8.5%) is not peculiar to Swansea and West Wales, for the corresponding percentages for samples taken in Cardiff, where much of the milk is produced in East Glamorgan and Monmouthshire are :-

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959
Percentage	13.0	15.6	22.4	29.3

In view of the higher proportion of sub-standard milks, it is not surprising that the average composition of the 'ordinary' milk samples taken during 1959 compares unfavourably with all the annual averages since 1951. Comparison with the averages from the year 1948 is made in the following table.

Average Composition of Ordinary Milk Samples. 1948-1959.

Year	Number of Samples	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
1948	307	3.59	8.79	12.38
1949	255	3.53	8.76	12.29
1950	285	3.57	8.70	12.27
1951	299	3.47	8.64	12.11
1952	350	3.56	8.66	12.22
1953	403	3.61	8.67	12.28
1954	339	3.59	8.64	12.23
1955	372	3.58	8.67	12.25
1956	392	3.58	8.62	12.20
1957	367	3.65	8.63	12.28
1958	319	3.65	8.65	12.30
1959	267	3.55	8.57	12.12

for milk

It is more than 50 years since the present presumptive limits (Fat 3.0 per cent; Non-fatty solids 8.5 per cent.) were enacted and in June 1958, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Minister of Health, the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland, appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Professor J.W. Cook, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S. with the following terms of reference :-

"To consider the composition of milk sold off farms in the United Kingdom from the standpoint both of human nutrition and animal husbandry, and to recommend any legislative or other changes that may be desirable."

Early in 1959 your Analyst gave evidence before this Committee as one of the representatives of the Association of Public Analysts. The Committee hopes to have its report ready by the end of the present year. It is awaited with interest.

Channel Islands Milk. - Milk for human consumption sold under the special designations 'Jersey Milk', 'Guernsey Milk' and 'Channel Islands Milk' must be produced from cows of the Channel Islands Breeds and must contain not less than 4.0 per cent. of fat. An extra charge may be made for such milk and in addition to being rich in fat, almost invariably it contains a high proportion of non-fatty solids, these averaging 9 per cent. or more.

Fourteen samples of Channel Islands Milk were submitted during the year and of these all but one contained 4 per cent. or more of fat, the average being 5.12 per cent. The one exception contained only 3.74 per cent. of fat; this was morning milk and in view of the fact that the evening milk from this source submitted at the same time contained 4.90 per cent. of fat, making the average for the whole consignment over 4 per cent., no action was taken. The milk was to be bulked and pasteurised.

The average non-fatty solids content of these 14 samples was 9.12 per cent., making the average total milk solids 14.24 per cent., as against average total solids of 12.12 per cent. for the ordinary milk samples.

#### Articles other than Milk

One hundred and nineteen samples other than milk were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act during the year. They covered a wide range of articles, and particulars of the 15 samples (12.6 per cent.) that were reported upon adversely are tabulated below.

#### Unsatisfactory Samples of Articles other than Milk

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity
Apples	Contained 1.5 parts per million of Arsenic (As) and 4 parts per million of lead.
Bacon and Cheese Spread	Contained numerous large glass-like crystals of emulsifying salt (disodium hydrogen phosphate) indicative of faulty processing.
Bread, Sliced	Mouldy. The bread contained numerous yellow spots which were an exudate of a mould of the <i>Penicillium</i> species.
Chocolate	The fat was rancid and imparted an objectionable taste to the chocolate.
Horn Puff Pastry	Contained 8.5% of mineral oil of the consistency of 'vaseline'.
Ice-cream (3 samples)	Deficient in fat to the extent of 40%, 48% and 60% of the prescribed minimum.
Luncheon Meat	Of inferior quality. - Contained only 63% of meat.
Marzipan Substitute	Labelling irregularity. - The term 'glucose' was used to describe the product known commercially as 'liquid glucose' which consists mainly of dextrins.
Milk Diet Supplement	Labelling irregularities :- (a) The word 'Supplement' on the label was inconspicuous. (b) The description 'completely soluble' was incorrect. (c) The description 'Swedish Milk Diet' given in the accompanying pamphlet was both false and misleading, the article being merely a supplement and not a diet.



Unsatisfactory Samples of Articles other than Milk (continued)

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity
Nuts and Raisins (2 samples)	(a) The nuts and raisins had been treated with tincture of capsicum and were intensely irritant, and (b) although they were pre-packed the name and address of the packers and a list of ingredients were not given on the packet.
Rice	Infested with moth larvae of the genus <i>Ephestia</i> .
Sausages, Beef	Contained sulphite preservative, the presence of which was not declared.

Brief notes on some of the articles are given below.

Apples. - In 1958, several samples of Lebanese apples were found to contain excessive amounts of arsenic and lead through the use of insecticidal spray. In November, 1959, another sample of Lebanese apples was submitted. It contained 1.5 parts per million of arsenic (As), and 4 parts per million of lead. The Arsenic in Food Regulations require apples to conform to the general maximum limit of 1 part per million of arsenic (expressed as elementary arsenic, As), while the Food Standards Committee has recommended a general limit for lead in food of 2 parts per million. The sale of these apples was stopped by your Chief Public Health Inspector, they were returned to the wholesale suppliers in Cardiff, and eventually, upon instructions from the Lebanese agents in London, they were re-exported along with others from the same consignment found in Cardiff and Bristol to contain excessive amounts of lead and arsenic.

Butter. - During the year 1958 a number of informal samples of pre-packed butter were submitted to me and exception was taken to the labels supplied with four of them. At the time of writing the last annual report this matter was under consideration by your Town Clerk, so that comment could not then be made. I had expressed the opinion that in each of these four cases the labels bore trade descriptions which were misleading as to the place or country in which the butter was made or produced.

One of the samples complained of was labelled "Welsh Meadow Butter". This was made up in the traditional round pack used for many years by Carmarthen butter makers, and there was an impression of a daffodil flower on the top of the butter. The word 'Empire' was on the label but it was not in a conspicuous position being on the side of the packet where it might not be seen by the purchaser. I considered that since this was Empire butter both the description "Welsh Meadow" and the impression of the daffodil flower were false trade descriptions and constituted offences against the Merchandise Marks Acts. Three other labels given by different blenders were similarly criticised. Following the purchase in 1959 of further samples labelled "Welsh Meadow Butter", "Teify Valley Dairy Butter" and "Teify Valley Creamery Butter" the Health Committee decided that legal proceedings should be taken against the wholesale butter firm that blended, salted, packed and labelled these brands of Empire butter. They were fined £5 on a charge of failing to mark butter with the indication of origin in a conspicuous manner contrary to the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No.1 Order, 1932, and fined £10 on each of three charges of applying false trade descriptions to butter, a conviction being obtained in respect of each of these brands.



When the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. H. Llewellyn Williams, Q.C.) announced the decision of the Court, Counsel for the defence entered notice of appeal and said "The appeal will be conducted strenuously, and if necessary it will be carried to a still higher Court. If the appeal fails it will mean a minor revolution in the trade throughout the country". Despite this emphatic declaration, the appeal was not proceeded with and it is to be hoped that this somewhat widespread form of deception through the use of Welsh place names will now cease.

The preliminary enquiries in this most important case were conducted by Mr. D. H. Jones, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, and I should like to pay tribute to his tact and fairness when giving evidence, and also to Mr. J. Barratt, Prosecuting Solicitor, for the thoroughness with which he prepared the case and the able way in which he presented it to the Court.

Ice-cream. - The new regulations relating to ice-cream came into operation on the 27th. April, 1959, and the 24 samples submitted for analysis were all taken after this date. Twenty-one of them were sold under the description 'Ice-cream', two were described as 'Milk Ice' and the other one was labelled 'Cornish Dairy Ice-cream'. As already indicated earlier in this report, both 'ice-cream' and 'dairy ice-cream' must contain not less than 5% of fat and  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  of milk solids other than fat, but while in 'ice-cream' simpliciter the fat need not be milk-fat, in 'dairy ice-cream' the fat must be wholly milk-fat except for any introduced by the use of egg or flavouring.

One informal sample of 'ice-cream' contained only 2.0% of fat. A formal sample was subsequently submitted and as this contained only 2.6% of fat instead of at least 5% the vendor was summoned and he was fined £5.

Another informal sample of 'ice-cream' contained 3.0% of fat, but when a further sample was procured from the same vendor it contained 11.3% of fat. The rest of the samples of 'ice-cream' and the 'dairy ice-cream' complied with the regulations, the latter article containing 10.0% of milk-fat and 13.8% of milk solids-not-fat.

'Milk Ice' must contain 2.5% of fat, which must be milk-fat except for any introduced through the use of egg or flavouring, and 7% of milk solids other than fat. The two samples examined were very similar in composition containing 2.9% and 2.8% of fat which was entirely milk-fat, and 7.0% and 7.3% of milk solids not fat, respectively.

Meat Products. - There are now no legal standards of composition for sausages, but during the war and until March, 1953, their composition was controlled under Defence Regulations and at the time they were de-controlled pork sausages were required to contain at least 65% of meat and beef sausages at least 50%. Of the four samples of beef sausages examined, two were found to contain just 50% of meat and the other two each contained 56%.

Sausages may contain a sulphite preservative up to a maximum of 450 parts of sulphur dioxide per million provided the purchaser is informed of its presence either by means of a label on the sausages or by a notice exhibited in a conspicuous place in the shop. No such label or notice was provided with one of the samples of sausages which contained 125 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. The vendor was warned by the Chief Sampling Officer.

In the last annual report attention was drawn to a number of canned meat products - mostly imported articles - that contained less meat than similar articles sold in 1952, and it was pointed out that in the absence of legal standards of composition it was difficult for Food and Drugs Authorities to take effective action to check this deterioration in quality. A sample of Australian Luncheon Meat taken in February, 1959, was reported as being of inferior quality since it contained only 63% of meat whereas the revoked Meat Products (No. 2) Order, 1952 required a minimum meat content of 80%. In the absence of a legal standard, however, no action was taken in this matter. Examples of canned meat products found to conform to the standards of this 1952 Order during 1959 are Luncheon Meat (Denmark) containing 84% of meat, Mince Pork (Yugo-Slavia) containing 95% and Stewed Steak and Gravy (Australian) with 75% of meat.



During the year two agreements between the Food Manufacturers' Federation Incorporated and the Association of Public Analysts became operative. Both were concerned with meat products for which there are no legal standards; the first, which came into effect on the 1st. July, 1959 deals with Chopped, Minced or Flaked Poultry and Meat Lines, and the other, which became operative on the 1st. October, 1959 relates to Luncheon Meat. The main provisions of these agreements are reproduced below.

#### Chopped, Minced or Flaked Poultry and/or Meat Lines

1. Products sold under an unqualified description, e.g. "Minced Chicken", "Chopped Ham", etc., shall contain not less than 95% of the designated meat(s).
2. Products sold under a qualified description, e.g. "Minced Turkey in Jelly", "Chopped Chicken in Chicken Stock", etc., shall contain not less than 70% of the designated meat(s).
3. The description "in natural juices" or "in natural stock" is inappropriate where any added water is present.

#### Luncheon Meat

1. Products sold under any description which includes the words "luncheon meat" or implies that the product is being sold as luncheon meat, shall have a meat content of not less than 80%.
2. "Meat" includes pork, bacon, ham, beef, mutton and veal but does not include 'prohibited offals' as defined by the Offals in Meat Products Order, 1953.

Although these agreements refer only to home-manufactured products, it is pleasing to note that overseas suppliers have largely agreed to conform to these requirements. The sample of Danish Luncheon Meat already referred to was taken on 3rd. December, 1959 and this was in conformity with the requirements for luncheon meat given above, its meat content being 84%. It should be noted that while the Meat Products (No. 2) Order, 1952 fixed a minimum meat content (entirely pork) of 90% for Pork Luncheon Meat, the new agreement allows this product to contain only 80% of meat.

Puff Pastry. - An informal sample of an uncooked article labelled "Home Puff Pastry containing Butter" taken in December, 1958 was found to contain 18% of cooking fat, 13% of mineral oil in the form of a vaseline-like preparation and 3% of butter-fat. Mineral oil in such a preparation may give rise to a number of harmful effects and its use in food has been specifically prohibited since 1949. A formal sample of this product was obtained early in 1959 and this contained 20% of cooking fat, 8.5% of mineral oil of the same character as before, and 5% of butter-fat. The vendors, who were the makers of the pastry, were summoned. The cook who prepared the pastry gave evidence to the effect that he was entirely at a loss to account for the presence of the mineral oil, but it is very significant that a barrel of semi-solid mineral oil of similar nature to that in the pastry was found on the premises and it was stated only to be used for greasing tins. The Stipendiary Magistrate imposed a fine of £50 with £5. 5. Od. costs.

'Hot' Nuts and Raisins. - A sample of this article, which was intended as a joke, was taken to the Public Health Department by a woman on instructions from her doctor whom she had occasion to visit after eating some of the nuts and raisins. Upon examination they were found to have been treated with a solution containing the intensely pungent principle of Chillies (capsicum fruits) and the residual capsaicin was sufficient to produce a marked and persistent irritant effect on the tongue and throat. Although such treated

nuts and raisins may be offered to a person as a joke, they may well cause alarm to an unsuspecting person. Though this article was pre-packed and intended for human consumption, the packet did not bear either the name and address of the packer or a list of the ingredients as required by the Labelling of Food Order. As a result of representations made by the Town Clerk following this occurrence, the manufacturers have ceased to produce this article and the remainder of the vendor's stock was destroyed.

Other articles. - Other articles that were the subject of complaint by private purchasers were sliced bread with numerous yellow spots which were the result of mould activity, a chocolate Easter novelty having an objectionable taste which was due to the fat being rancid, and glass-like particles in bacon and cheese spread which proved to be crystals of disodium hydrogen phosphate used as an emulsifying salt, They had crystallised out in the cheese.

A sample of rice was infested with larvae of a moth.

In addition<sup>to</sup> the labelling offences in respect of certain samples of butter and the 'hot' nuts and raisins, there were irregularities in the labelling of a marzipan substitute and a Swedish milk diet supplement. The Town Clerk has communicated with the manufacturers in both instances.

The colouring matter in a blackcurrant flavour cordial consisted of three dyes - Naphthol Yellow S, Carmoisine, and an unidentified black dye which is not the one authorised black dye in the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations. This sample was purchased in February, 1959 but as these Regulations did not apply as regards retail sales until 30th. June, 1959, there was no offence. A further sample of this particular product might be submitted in order to ascertain whether these Regulations are now being complied with.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurements of atmospheric pollution have been made in Swansea since January, 1954. They are made at sites and with apparatus approved by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to which organisation the results are sent every month for collation and publication. Besides being of local interest, therefore, they are a valuable contribution to a nationwide survey. Since the Clean Air Act, 1956 came into operation, these measurements have assumed even greater importance for they provide the only means of assessing quantitatively any improvement in pollution of the air resulting from the implementation of this Act.

A standard deposit gauge and a lead peroxide apparatus for the measurement of the activity of the sulphur gases in the air have been maintained since 1954 by the public health inspectorate under the general supervision of Mr. D. F. Jones, the Chief Inspector, at each of three sites, viz. the Scala Cinema in Pentre Guinea Road, St. Thomas, at Church Road, Llansamlet, and at the Guildhall. In June, 1959 apparatus for the daily measurement of the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and the concentration of acid sulphur gases was installed and put into operation at Morriston, and in December, 1959 similar provision was made at Norton Villa Clinic, Mumbles.

The deposit gauge is used to measure the rate at which atmospheric pollution is deposited and, by inference, the rate at which it is emitted into the air. It consists essentially of a glass bowl approximately 12 inches in diameter and of accurately known area, which drains the rainfall into a bottle of about 10 litres capacity, and after it has been exposed on the site for one calendar month the extent of pollution by deposited matter is determined by analysis of both the rain water and the insoluble matter collected. The full examination of the deposit includes the determination of the volume of liquid (rain) collected, its pH value, and its content of calcium, chloride and sulphate ions and of total dissolved matter; the undissolved matter is weighed and analysed for ash, "tar" (i.e. material soluble in carbon disulphide), and other combustible matter. The results are expressed in tons per square mile per month.



One of the most deleterious products of the combustion of fuels is sulphur present in the form of its oxides, mainly sulphur dioxide. Sulphur gases are discharged into the atmosphere with the chimney gases wherever fuel in the form of coal, coke, fuel oil or unpurified gases is burnt, and it is these invisible gases which cause such damage to man, property and vegetation. Their "activity of attack" is measured by a standard procedure involving the use of lead peroxide, while the mean daily concentration of sulphur dioxide is determined by a volumetric method.

In the lead peroxide method a small porcelain cylinder or "candle" is coated with a lead peroxide paste which is allowed to dry. It is then exposed to the air for one month, after which it is analysed for sulphates since the sulphur dioxide taken up from the air is oxidised by the lead peroxide to sulphate. To protect the candle from rain and external damage during exposure it is housed in a louvered box. The results are expressed in empirical units, viz. milligrams of sulphur trioxide per day per 100 square centimetres of standard lead peroxide exposed in the standard apparatus; they thus provide comparative data only, but they afford a means of comparing the intensity of pollution of the air by sulphur gases at different places and times, and they give a useful indication of the relative effects of polluted atmosphere upon buildings, stonework, metals and paints.

The determination of the concentration of sulphur dioxide is combined with the daily measurement of the amount of suspended matter (smoke) in the air. The method used is to draw a measured volume of air through a white filter paper which collects the smoke and then through a bubbler containing a dilute neutral hydrogen peroxide solution which oxidises the sulphur dioxide to sulphuric acid. The acidity of the solution in the bubbler is determined each day by titration with standard alkali solution, and this is used to calculate the equivalent sulphur dioxide concentration in the air.

The filter paper collects the suspended impurity in the air consisting of particles almost all of which are smaller than 20 microns (0.002 cm.) diameter, which seldom, if ever settle as deposit, and are often visible as 'haze'. This appears on the paper as a uniform circular grey stain, the intensity of which is measured photometrically using a standardised reflectometer, and from the reading obtained the concentration of smoke in the air is calculated. The results are expressed as milligrams of smoke per 100 cubic metres of air.

Measurements for 1959. - The monthly results obtained by analysis of the contents of the deposit gauges and of the lead peroxide candles at the St. Thomas, Llansamlet and Guildhall stations are given in Tables A, B and C.

TABLE A.

STATION I - FENTRE-GUINEA ROAD, ST. THOMAS. MONTHLY RESULTS. 1952.

Monthly deposit - tons per square mile.

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER												
Tarry matter	14.40	11.49	12.30	9.13	9.26	10.02	7.92	8.10	8.84	16.86	10.54	9.95
Other combustible matter	0.22	0.38	0.34	0.33	0.65	0.23	0.10	0.20	0.52	0.20	0.19	0.12
Ash	6.61	4.41	4.40	3.46	3.46	3.98	3.26	3.32	2.77	7.93	4.93	3.97
	7.57	6.70	7.56	5.34	5.15	5.81	4.56	4.58	5.55	8.73	5.42	5.86
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER												
Calcium, Ca <sup>++</sup>	10.02	3.99	9.01	7.83	2.40	7.20	5.62	3.61	3.17	18.21	20.50	17.69
Chlorides, Cl <sup>'</sup>	0.60	0.79	0.76	0.49	0.59	0.87	0.49	0.69	0.65	1.11	0.76	0.55
Sulphates, SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>''</sup>	3.83	0.30	1.73	2.23	0.18	1.22	0.94	0.84	0.32	6.58	7.60	7.77
	3.12	2.60	1.85	2.00	1.43	2.21	1.36	1.44	1.16	4.51	2.72	2.92
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	24.42	15.48	21.31	16.96	11.66	17.22	13.54	11.71	12.01	35.07	31.04	27.64
Rainfall, in inches	5.28	0.59	4.29	3.78	1.22	4.22	3.07	1.65	0.48	5.87	5.79	6.26
pH value of filtrate from gauge	4.3	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.6	5.9	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.3	4.8
SULPHUR DIOXIDE, expressed as milligrams SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day.	3.71	2.67	1.95	1.49	2.36	1.34	1.55	1.64	3.13	2.39	2.35	2.29



TABLE B.

STATION II - CHURCH ROAD, LLANSAMLET. MONTHLY RESULTS. 1952.

Monthly deposit - tons per square mile.

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	10.30	15.35	11.79	11.19	12.22	11.84	12.23	7.08	10.76	10.83	11.16	16.60
Tarry matter	0.20	0.46	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.08	0.38	0.10	0.24	0.12	0.22	0.37
Other combustible matter	3.78	7.09	4.16	4.39	3.58	3.99	3.83	2.67	2.82	3.99	4.22	6.50
Ash	6.32	7.80	7.53	6.60	8.34	7.77	8.02	4.31	7.70	6.72	6.72	9.73
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	12.97	5.27	9.05	10.51	4.15	9.51	9.56	5.74	3.41	16.11	17.55	21.82
Calcium, Ca <sup>++</sup>	0.62	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.56	0.66	0.37	0.57	0.66	0.57	0.61	0.47
Chlorides, Cl <sup>-</sup>	3.31	0.27	1.08	1.66	0.10	1.22	1.06	0.84	0.22	4.66	5.93	7.47
Sulphates, SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>==</sup>	3.73	3.75	3.21	3.19	2.18	3.23	2.82	1.72	2.04	5.15	3.18	3.43
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	23.27	20.62	20.84	21.70	16.37	21.35	21.79	12.82	14.17	26.94	28.71	38.42
Rainfall, in inches	5.67	0.67	4.65	4.65	1.14	4.22	4.14	1.34	0.43	5.87	5.71	6.78
pH value of filtrate from gauge	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.4	5.8
SULPHUR DIOXIDE, expressed as milligrams SO <sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day.	0.69	0.80	0.68	0.68	0.95	0.71	0.63	0.46	0.82	0.89	0.67	1.10

STATION III - THE GUILDHALL. MONTHLY RESULTS. 1952.

TABIE C.

Monthly deposit - tons per square mile.

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	5.12	7.15	5.91	3.68	5.68	6.06	4.66	4.29	7.30	9.53	5.08	4.37
Tarry matter	0.28	0.20	0.44	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.73	0.05	0.14	0.12
Other combustible matter	2.31	3.37	2.17	0.64	2.55	2.48	2.56	2.02	2.16	7.28	1.60	1.56
Ash	2.53	3.58	3.30	2.80	2.91	3.39	2.08	2.25	4.41	2.20	3.34	2.69
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	7.06	4.02	8.11	6.74	2.16	4.78	3.70	3.63	1.87	18.27	19.41	24.46
Calcium, Ca <sup>++</sup>	0.46	0.71	0.57	0.34	0.42	0.59	0.30	0.56	0.49	1.01	0.64	0.68
Chlorides, Cl <sup>-</sup>	3.19	0.29	2.74	2.31	0.15	1.05	0.71	0.86	0.27	9.64	7.58	10.88
Sulphates, SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>==</sup>	1.66	1.82	1.42	1.91	1.11	1.94	0.66	1.15	1.05	3.23	3.14	3.01
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	12.18	11.17	14.02	10.42	7.84	10.84	8.36	7.92	9.17	27.80	24.49	28.83
Rainfall, in inches	4.49	0.51	3.94	3.35	1.06	3.94	2.52	1.62	0.41	5.00	5.76	6.86
pH value of filtrate from gauge	5.0	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.5
SULPHUR DIOXIDE, expressed as milligrams SO <sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day.	1.46	1.41	0.75	0.48	1.21	0.50	0.44	0.62	1.13	0.50	0.76	0.80



Deposited Matter. - It will be observed from these tables that at each of the three stations widely differing quantities of material are often collected in the deposit gauge in successive months. This is due to the fact that the rate of deposition of pollution in any one specified locality depends not only on the fuel consumed in that locality but also on rainfall, the strength and direction of the wind and other variable meteorological factors. Hence, only a small part of the differences is due to variations in the rate at which pollution is emitted. On the average over a long time, however, rainfall, wind, and the other meteorological variables are approximately the same, so that changes in the emission of atmospheric pollution can be detected. Experience has shown that reliable conclusions can be drawn from the data gathered at the same test-site over periods of five years, and for this reason it is the practice of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to issue periodically reports in which comparison is made of these five-yearly averages. In this way changes in the amount of atmospheric contamination can be determined and their significance can be statistically assessed. Trends in pollution are thus ascertained.

Table D shows the total amounts of the various pollutants deposited at the three stations during 1959, while in table E summaries of the results at each station are compared with those of previous years.

TABLE D.

Comparison of the Results obtained at the Swansea Stations for the whole year 1959.

Tons per square mile per year			
Type of Deposit	Site No. 1 St. Thomas	Site No. 2 Llansamlet	Site No. 3 Guildhall
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	128.8	141.4	68.8
Tar	3.5	2.8	2.6
Other combustible matter	52.5	51.0	30.7
Ash	72.8	87.6	35.5
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	109.2	125.6	104.2
Calcium, Ca <sup>++</sup>	8.3	6.5	6.8
Chlorides, Cl <sup>'</sup>	33.5	27.8	39.7
Sulphates, SO <sub>4</sub> "	27.3	37.6	22.1
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	238.0	267.0	173.0
Rainfall, in inches	42.5	45.3	39.5
pH value of filtrate from gauge:			
Maximum	6.6	6.6	6.6
Minimum	4.3	5.4	5.0
Average	5.6	6.1	5.9

TABLE E.

Comparison of Yearly Rates of Deposition at the Swansea Stations, 1954 - 1959.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
<u>ST. THOMAS :-</u>							
Total Deposited Matter	421	418	304	306	301	238	} tons per sq. mile inches.
Insoluble mineral matter (ash)	118	179	116	114	117	73	
Rainfall	62	39	39	44	50	43	
<u>LLANSAMLET :-</u>							
Total Deposited Matter	-	343	278	325	272	267	} tons per sq. mile inches.
Insoluble mineral matter (ash)	-	132	93	115	88	88	
Rainfall	-	44	39	49	56	45	
<u>GUILDHALL :-</u>							
Total Deposited Matter	-	-	181	171	154	173	} tons per sq. mile inches.
Insoluble mineral matter (ash)	-	-	56	46	40	36	
Rainfall	-	-	32	37	48	40	

Observations on Table E. - The following observations arising from consideration of the data given in Table E are worthy of note :-

1. - Since 1954 there has been a very marked and almost continuous reduction in the total matters deposited from the air in the neighbourhood of Pentre-guinea Road, the amount in 1959 being almost one half of that in 1954. It has been suggested that a decrease in shunting activities on the railway near the St. Thomas site, together with conversion from coal-fired to Diesel shunting engines may be responsible for much of this improvement.
2. - At Church Road, Llansamlet the amount of deposit has varied somewhat from year to year over the period during which measurements have been made at this site, but during the last three years a slight reduction has occurred here also, though the amount deposited here is now more than at the St. Thomas site in Pentre-guinea Road.
3. - At the Guildhall, as might be expected, the position shows little change over the four years for which quantitative measurements are available.

"Active" Sulphur Pollution during 1959. - The results of the monthly measurements of the sulphur gases in the atmosphere by the lead peroxide method have been given in Tables A, B and C. This method of estimating sulphur gives a measure of the activity of attack of the sulphur pollution upon buildings, building stones, paints, metals and other materials. A clean rural atmosphere will give an average active sulphur pollution figure of approximately 0.25 mgm. SO<sub>3</sub> per 100 square centimetres per day, while heavily polluted industrial areas give a figure of 5 or more. The seasonal and yearly average results obtained at the three stations for 1959 are shown in Table F below, together with the average results for the years 1955-1958.

TABLE F.

Pollution by Sulphur Gases in Swansea, 1955-1959.

Year	<u>Sulphur Dioxide</u>		
	Average rate of absorption expressed as milligrams SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 square centimetres of lead peroxide per day.		
	St. Thomas	Llansamlet	Guildhall
1955	2.34	0.91	0.96
1956	2.34	0.91	0.92
1957	2.16	0.96	0.74
1958	2.14	0.93	0.80
1959	2.24	0.76	0.84
Summer months, 1959	1.92	0.71	0.73
Winter months, 1959	2.56	0.80	0.94

It will be seen that the pollution by active sulphur gases at St. Thomas and the Guildhall was practically the same as in previous years. The average figure for the Llansamlet site, however, was 0.76 for 1959 as compared with a range of from 0.91 to 0.96 during the previous four years, with an average of 0.93. Future results will decide the significance of this reduction in pollution by active sulphur gases.

Another observation of interest is that during each of the years 1955 - 1958 there was a very marked seasonal variation in the sulphur pollution, the air being much freer from these gases in summer than in winter. During 1959, however, the difference between the summer and winter pollution with active sulphur gases was much less marked, particularly at the Llansamlet and Guildhall stations.



Combined Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Determinations. - These were commenced at the Morryston Clinic in June, 1959 and at Norton Villa Clinic, Mumbles in December, 1959, and they have been made by Public Health Inspectors (chiefly Mr. O. G. Davies) with guidance from your Public Analyst's Laboratory, and I have been asked to include these results in my report so as to present a complete record of the work on atmospheric pollution. The results obtained at the Morryston station are set out below. They cover only seven months of the year but they show the variations between summer and winter months.

Morryston Clinic, 1959.

Month:	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>SMOKE CONCENTRATION</u> - in milligrams per 100 cu.metres							
Daily average .. ..	5	3	4	7	8	12	12
Highest daily value ..	12	7	10	13	15	37	22
<u>SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION</u> - in parts per 100 million, by volume							
Daily average .. ..	3	2	2	4	4	3	4
Highest daily value ..	6	5	4	7	9	7	6

It is of interest to compare these figures with high, average and low values obtained at sites maintained by other Authorities during the year ended 31st. March, 1957, and recorded in the D.S.I.R. Report by the Director of Fuel Research on the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution for that year - the latest available at the time of writing.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Low</u>	
Smoke Concentration	54	21 (172 sites)	2	mgms. per 100 cu. metres
Sulphur Dioxide Concentration (volumetric method)	13	7 (125 sites)	3	parts per 100 million.

The "high" values are arithmetic means for the six sites at which the six greatest concentrations over the whole year were observed, the "average" values refer to all the sites making these measurements, and the "low" values are the arithmetic means for the six sites at which the six lowest concentrations over the whole year were observed.

WATERS

128 samples of water were examined for the Waterworks Department and 33 for the Public Health Department. They were submitted for chemical analysis and for physical and microscopical (biological) examination. They included samples from the Usk Reservoir, from the Bryngwyn Filtration Works before and after treatment, from the Cray Reservoir and the Nantyrwydd Gauge Basin, from the Lliw Supply, the River Llynfell at Dan-yr-Ogof, the town service reservoirs, the piped supplies at dairies, private dwelling houses and other premises in various parts of the Borough, and also from springs.

Two of the samples from the Public Health Department were from the Municipal Swimming Bath. Both of them were very satisfactory. Complete mineral analysis was made for the Waterworks Department of one of the samples from the untreated Usk water taken at Bryngwyn.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Ten samples of fertilisers and eleven of feeding stuffs were submitted under the provisions of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act by Mr. F. W. Brown, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures. They comprised the following articles :-

### Fertilisers :-

Bone Meal	3
Compound Fertilisers	4
Sulphate of Potash	1
Superphosphate	2

### Feeding Stuffs :-

Compound Feeding Stuffs	11
Total	<u>21</u>

The Act requires "Statutory Statements" of composition to be given with fertilisers and feeding stuffs, and Regulations under the Act prescribe limits of variation between the statement and the actual composition of the article.

Irregularities were found in respect of four of the samples. One of the bone meals contained phosphoric acid in excess of the amount stated and two of the compound feeding stuffs contained more protein than the amount declared. In each of these cases the excess was slightly outside the limit of variation permitted by the Regulations, but it could not be held that the difference was to the prejudice of the purchaser.

The warranty given with the other sample of bone meal was more unsatisfactory. It stated that the phosphoric acid was soluble (presumably in water) though this was not the case, but assuming this was an error the amount declared, 22.0%, was too high, the actual phosphoric acid content being 20.5%, which is outside the limit of variation of 1% allowed. Another unsatisfactory feature in the warranty was that the phosphoric acid was also expressed as "equal to 35% phosphates" without stating the form of the phosphate. Without this the expression is meaningless and may well be deceptive.

## PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Two samples of Canadian apples and one of Italian apples were examined for the Swansea Port Health Authority. The Canadian apples were free from toxic spray residues but the Italian apples contained 0.6 part per million of Arsenic (legal limit 1.0 part per million) and 2.5 parts per million of Lead (recommended limit 2.0 parts per million). In view of the very small excess of lead, these apples were considered to be reasonably satisfactory.

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SWANSEA ABATTOIR.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part.

	Description.	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticercosis.	No. Killed	930	1002	1754	15236	5796		17	1	23
	Whole Carcases condemned	-	1	4	17	5				
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	9	-	12	5		2	2	14
F. B. only.	Whole Carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	-		4	2	17
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	1	28		2	3	6
Cysticercosis only.	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-				5
	Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	2	1	-	-	-		14	0	20
Offal.	Livers and part livers	-	1219	10	1183	62	9	11	2	19
	Heads	-	14	-	6	-				
	Lungs	-	121	8	223	46				
	Tripes	-	29	4	20	6				
	Intestines	-	32	1	9	6				
TOTAL ....							11	13	1	20

UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED.

No. of Containers	Commodity	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
2,389	Meat	2	9	0	1
321	Fish		1	0	7
2,526	Fruit	1	16	2	1
1,244	Vegetables		14	1	14
163	Soups		1	0	11
225	Milk		2	2	1
<u>Miscellaneous</u>					
	Bacon		47	1	21
	Ham	1	7	2	24
	Meat		3	2	20
	Liver				15
	Chickens		2	1	11
	Cheese		1	-	25
	Rice				20
	Fresh Fish		2	0	8
	Sausage				24
	Carrots	...	123 Bags		
	Plums	...	83 Boxes		



PRIVATE ABATTOIR - 338, LLANGYFELACH ROAD, BRYNHYFRYD.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Description.	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
All Diseases except F. B.	No. Killed	486	331	547	11315	4001				
	Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	19	-		5	3	6
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	2	-				9
Offal.	Livers and part livers	-	320	321	5571	1193				
	Heads	-	2	1	94	1				
	Lungs	-	34	30	606	338	6	9	3	3
	Tripes	-	-	-	7	-				
	Intestines	-	-	-	7	-				
TOTAL ...							6	15	2	18

FACTORIES.INSPECTIONS.

Non-Mechanical factories - Bakehouses	18
Dressmakers and Milliners	13
Miscellaneous	131
Mechanical factories - Bakehouses	58
Bootmakers	2
Dressmakers and Milliners	41
Laundries	9
Miscellaneous	510
Workplaces other than offices	2
Provision of temporary water closets for building sites	18

NUISANCES ABATED.

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Want of cleanliness	52	46
Inadequate ventilation		1
Sanitary conveniences - Insufficient	10	8
Not separate for sexes	15	6
Other offences	14	1

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of:-		
		Inspec- tions.	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	170	162	46	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	515	602	146	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	685	764	192	-



2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred:-		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	18	18	-	3	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	70	62	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	85	79	-	30	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	4	-	4	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	13	13	-	-	-
TOTAL	192	178	-	39	-

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSPECTIONS.

Gypsies	26
Schools	11
Swimming baths	20
Tips	77
Accumulations	156
Back lanes	74
Rat infestation	350
Swine and other animals	7
Smoke or grit observations	310
Visits not classified	107

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Visits	12
Warnings regarding labelling	6

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Visits	34
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PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Visits	15
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PLANS EXAMINED.

Satisfactory	1,206
Unsatisfactory	116

COMPLAINTS TO:-

Water Engineer	58
Borough Engineer	68

GASSINGS, SPRAYINGS ETC.

Rooms disinfected	474
Rooms sprayed	529

RODENT CONTROL.

No. of visits	6,016
Baits laid	50,753

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Visits and re-visits	745
Stools taken	234
Urines taken	20

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS.INSPECTIONS.

Tents, vans, sheds or similar structures	632
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NUISANCES ABATED.

Removed	25
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AMUSEMENT HOUSES.INSPECTIONS.

Amusements places inspected	97
Public Houses	340

NUISANCES ABATED.

Additional water closet accommodation provided	4
Water closets repaired	6
Ventilation improved	7
Cleanliness improved	12
Other repairs	6

RODENT CONTROL IN SEWERS.

	Number of Manholes Baited.	Total Number of Takes	Number of No Takes
Foul	2,665	1,955	910
S.W.S.	452	246	206

One treatment only of Sausage Rusks with 2 $\frac{10}{2}$ % Zinc Phosphide.

















